

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXIV—NUMBER 28.
WHOLE NUMBER 1761.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1897.

SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.
SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.

THE PRATT & WHITNEY COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
IMPROVED GARDNER MACHINE GUN
for black powder; also Plants of Machinery for Rifles, Rapid-firing and Shot Guns;
Sewing Machines; Bicycles, and every description of Machines; and Small Tools for
Metal Working; Special Machines and Tools made to order. Send for Catalogue.
HARTFORD, CONN., U. S. A.

TOBIN BRONZE. NON-CORROSIVE IN SEA WATER.
Can be Forged at Cherry Red Heat.
TRADE MARK REGISTERED.
Round, Square and Hexagon Rods for Studs, Belts,
Nuts, etc., Pump Piston Rods, Yacht Shafting, Rolled
Launches, Powder Press Plates.
For tensile, torsional and crushing tests see descriptive pamphlet, furnished on application.
THE ANSONIA BRASS AND COPPER COMPANY,
Sole Manufacturers, 19-21 CLIFF STREET, NEW YORK.

ARMOR PIERCING AND PROJECTILES
SEMI-ARMOR PIERCING
HYDRAULIC FORGING—SEAMLESS STEEL TUBING.
THE UNITED STATES PROJECTILE CO., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE WM. CRAMP & SONS:
SHIP & ENGINE BUILDING
COMPANY:
PHILADELPHIA.

REMINGTON SPORTING AND MILITARY ARMS.
REMINGTON SMALL-BORE MILITARY RIFLE
FOR SMOKELESS POWDER.
REMINGTON HAMMERLESS DOUBLE BARREL
SHOT GUNS.
FAMOUS REMINGTON BICYCLES.
Remington-Lee Military Magazine Rifle.
Manufactured by **REMINGTON ARMS CO.**
FACTORY: ILION, N. Y. 818-815 Broadway, New York.

—THE—
BETHLEHEM IRON COMPANY
WORKS AND PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
South Bethlehem, Penna.
PLATES FOR ALL PURPOSES.
MADE FROM HIGH GRADE OPEN HEARTH STEEL.

NEW YORK OFFICE: 100 BROADWAY,
PHILADELPHIA OFFICE: 421 CHESTNUT STREET,
CHICAGO OFFICE: MARQUETTE BUILDING.
RIFLEITE SMOKELESS POWDER.
MADE IN SIX VARIETIES, Each Thoroughly Adapted for the Special Work for which it is intended.
RIFLEITE 303 for 30 Army and 236 Navy calibre.
RIFLEITE 450 for 38 calibre and larger sizes.
RIFLEITE 250 for 22 and 25 calibre.
RIFLEITE 22 for 22 single shot rifles and pistols.
Revolver RIFLEITE for revolvers.
Blank RIFLEITE for blank cartridges.
Sole U. S. Agents, WIEBUSCH & HILGER, Ltd., New York.
MANUFACTURED BY
THE SMOKELESS POWDER CO., Ltd.
DASHWOOD HOUSE, NEW BROAD STREET,
LONDON.

BENT & BUSH
CAP MAKERS & EMBROIDERERS
LACEMEN & OUTFITTERS
Military Goods
SEND FOR CATALOGUE
387 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

SHOULDER STRAPS.
REAL GOLD | Correct Principle of Construction | SPECIAL PRICE.
Embroidered. HANDSOME.
Will send by mail prepaid for any Arm of service.
Col. \$5.00; Lt. Col. \$4.25; Major, \$4.25; Capt. 4.10; 1st Lieut. 3.60; 2d Lieut. \$3.20
THE PETTIBONE BROS. MFG. CO.,
Military Catalogue Free. Cincinnati, Ohio.

WE CLAIM THE FOLLOWING MERITS FOR JENKINS BROS.' VALVES.
1. Manufactured of the best Steam Metal.
2. No regrinding, therefore not constantly wearing out the Seat of the Valves.
3. Contain JENKINS DISC, which is suitable for all Pressures of Steam, Oil and Acid.
4. The Easiest Repaired, and all parts interchangeable.
5. Every Valve Tested before leaving the factory.
6. ALL GENUINE stamped with Trade-Mark.
JENKINS BROTHERS,
NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, CHICAGO, BOSTON.

MILITARY AMMUNITION OF STANDARD QUALITY
30 CAL. GOVT.
The Highest Scores at Target Practice Can be Made with
U. M. C. CARTRIDGES.
THE UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO., Bridgeport, Conn.
New York Office: 313-315 Broadway MAKERS OF ALL KINDS OF AMMUNITION. San Francisco Office: 317-319 Market Street.

American Ordnance Company,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF
HOTCHKISS, DRIGGS-SCHROEDER, FLETCHER, DASHIELL
RAPID-FIRING GUNS FOR NAVAL, COAST, FIELD and MOUNTAIN SERVICE.
Also of Hotchkiss Revolving Cannon,
Accles Machine Guns,
Howell Automobile Torpedoes.
ADVICE AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED FOR EQUIPMENT OF NAVAL VESSELS, LAND FORCES AND FORTIFICATIONS.
Gun Factory, Bridgeport, Conn.
Projectile Factory, Lynn, Mass.
Office, 702 17th Street, Washington, D. C.

IRON FORTIFICATIONS.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal."

The interest manifested in coast defenses will be greatly enhanced when the full scope of the possibilities of the use of iron in fort construction is fully considered, as it is claimed that, by an invention I shall proceed to describe, forts can be constructed practically indestructible, and at a small part of the present cost.

Ordinary plate armor, requiring supporting structure, is not to be considered for a moment on account of cost, but in defenses of the nature described below, the fort is made directly where it is to be used, and with a very simple plant.

One very important feature of this invention is the fact that almost any kind of metal that can be melted may be used, as it is well known that mixtures of scrap iron run in ordinary foundry practice makes a very hard casting, and this is to be desired. It is thought by the inventor that only a small part of new metal will be required for casting the body walls of forts, and for that matter where haste is required and there is not sufficient time to procure new material, the entire fort can be made out of old material by simply setting up plates of any thickness that may be gotten hold of conveniently a sufficient distance apart to keep the desired thickness of the wall. These plates can be held together by means of long bolts run through iron pipes cut off the proper length to hold the plates apart, and the intervening space between the plates can be filled loosely by old wire, long pieces of scrap iron, old pipes, rails, etc., or anything that can be secured of the wrought metal kind. By banking up outside of the plates above mentioned, the cast metal may be run between the same, so as to form a solid wall reinforced with the wrought metal.

This construction is not recommended by the inventor, but is simply mentioned to show the innumerable ways of utilizing tin scraps, old cans, hoop skirts, if they should ever come in fashion again, and, in fact, almost anything of the metal kind, either fusible or not, in this manner of fort building. It is necessary to have a proper substructure, and it is thought better to provide a foundation for the walls at a sufficient depth

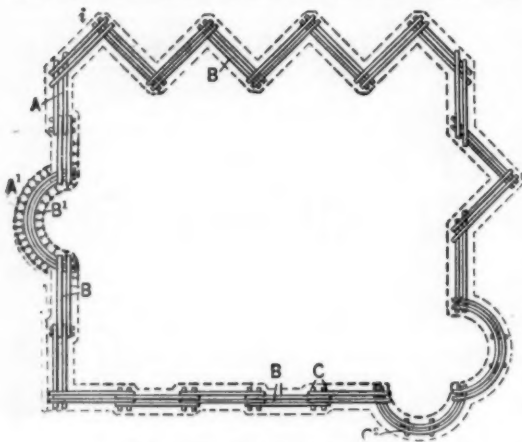


Fig. 1.—Plan of Superstructure.

below the ground to avoid any possibility of projectiles piercing below the iron walls. To guard against this it might be well to cast a wall of iron, a few feet outside of the regular wall, with a view of making it a stop for projectiles that might strike into the embankment around the fort or the ground surrounding the foundation. A number of walls formed largely of scrap can be cast so as to deflect the projectile downward, and it will be seen that when the outer wall is struck by a low shot, the projectile will be deflected downward and the force weakened; this decreasing as the shot passes a bed of sand to the next wall, which increases the deflection, until its force is spent.

After the foundation is provided, it is desirable to cast a floor right where it is to be used, having supports of brick, stone or iron work, in addition to the regular ground formation under the floor, and providing for tracks for handling the guns, ammunition, etc., inside the fort, also for pillars to support the overhead roof where required.

The material recommended for use as a superstructure is I channel and T beams, and these are cut in lengths and used either straight or bent, as the shape of the iron work demands, first having the web punched through with large holes, say three inches in diameter, to allow the cast metal to interlock when run through the framework of the fort. Before the superstructure is put in place, all wrought parts around which metal is to be run should be tinned, so that the cast iron will be united with the beams in such manner as to be practically inseparable, as it is a well-known fact that the use of tin with cast iron hardens and toughens the same by chemical action so as to make it almost an impossibility to drill or break the casting.

NEW SYSTEM OF IRON FORTIFICATIONS.

This superstructure is shown in top plan view, Fig. 1, in which a few of the angles and circles of which this construction is capable are given, and this cut shows two I beams, B, laid parallel, supported by each other at the ends, excepting where straight lines are required, and in that case short transverse beams are used, designated at C, and in the middle of the circles also as C'. As many of these beams can be laid parallel as practice may require. The transverse pieces may also be used frequently, and at exposed places, where great

strength is required. Perpendicular I beams may be used between the parallel horizontal beams, something like that shown in Fig. 3, where the ends of I beams are shown in this sectional view, taken through an embrasure.

Where a roof is required it is thought to be better in practice to build the superstructure of the walls up to the desired height, cast the body of the wall, and build the roof structure from this point, as more fully described in connection with the manner of casting the

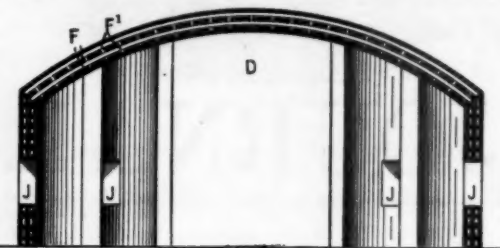


Fig. 2.—Vertical Section.

body of the fort itself. At the juncture of the roof and the wall may be inserted any number of beams bent in knee shape dowels, or other means to make a tie at this point, when the casting of the roof is run.

The superstructure for the roof is put on as an arch by means of bent beams, which may be supported either permanently or temporarily from below, by building brick pillars or by casting iron pillars reaching from the floor up to the roof at such places for supports as will not interfere with the working of the guns, that is, where meant to be permanent. For that matter round turrets may be cast where they are to be used at corners of fortifications, being provided with means for revolving the same, either electrically or by chains from the power house connected with the fort.

The moving parts of these turrets may be defended from the outside by the iron walls mentioned above, surrounding the same, and it is thought by the inventor that this form of gun defense, whether revolving or stationary, will fully protect the disappearing gun as used to-day, or the ordinary guns, which are now practically unprotected from overhead, so that a well-directed shot from the modern mortar will disable the gun itself or the men working the same. Where there is protection from overhead there is no risk to either, whether from bombardment or the dreaded air ship, even though the worst fears are realized as to the latter.

This roof construction is shown in Fig. 2, with gallery at D, leading off to another part of the fort, the black showing the cast metal, while the wrought superstructure is shown by the light part of the sectional view, and Fig. 3, partially described above, will be readily understood, showing the beams in the superstructure and the wrought iron frame, H, H and H', as above mentioned. The wall at the embrasure may be thickened up to strengthen the same as may be desired.

It might be added that an entirely new style of turret may be formed by making a low revolving part, with a fixed roof over same, so as to have the eaves come down to lap over the revolving turret, thus securing perfect protection to the gun, and giving a wide range.

Another point in regard to wrought iron work is shown in Fig. 3, the manner of forming the embrasures. This is done by welding channel beam, flat side in, in circles or squares after the webs are perforated, and these are placed one against the other, as shown at K, H and H', Fig. 3, a sufficient number being used to reach entirely through the cast body of the fort, and the beams B are inserted in the channel close up to the web (closer than that shown in the cut), so as to hold this wrought iron framework firmly in position until cast.

The loopholes are formed preferably by a piece of wrought iron pipe of desired size, perforated and put between the beams so as to reach through the cast wall; the holes through the pipe prevents its being driven out of the wall by being struck at the outer end by projectiles, and the same is true as to short transverse pieces of I beams used in the superstructure.

It is thought that, to cast the wall around this net work of iron beams, it would be better to build retaining walls a sufficient distance from the iron framework to allow the use of a proper amount of sand to form the mold with the leaders required for heavy casting. For the pattern around the wrought iron work it will only be necessary to set up against the iron framework heavy planking properly dressed. The molding sand is rammed up in the ordinary manner, and the boards withdrawn one at a time, thus leaving the amount of space around

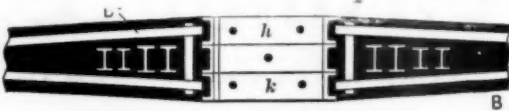


Fig. 3.—Sectional Plan through an Embrasure.

the framework for the cast metal to interlock and cover the framework.

The walls can be built to make the proper incline for more effectively glancing shots or projectiles, or if it is required for extra heavy service, it is thought better to set up on end, at exposed points, a series of T beams with the T part out, Fig. 1, A', and it will be noted that this will give a smooth surface on the outside, forming a casing of wrought iron or steel, and giving any desired inclination, the cast metal to be run so as to leave the wrought metal exposed to projectiles.

After the mold is thus prepared, a track having been previously laid, the cupolas for melting the iron, which have been in the meantime mounted on wheels, are run into position, and as many of these can be used as may be required to run the desired part of the fort at one melting, the blast to be supplied by the ventilating machinery meant for use in the fort when completed.

Where sections in this cast wall are necessary to be made, it will only be required to divide up or stop off in the ordinary manner, being careful to have this stop off point at such place in the superstructure to admit of a number of beams or other bodies of wrought iron being left projecting from one section into the next, in such manner as to form dowels between, or pinning the sectional division together when the other section of the wall is cast up to it. These and all other difficulties in the way of this construction in the foundry line will be readily overcome by the average foundryman who may be conversant with heavy work, and the same is true as to casting the roof of this class of forts.

The constructive problems connected with this manner of fort building may at first appear very hard to solve, but the average mechanic conversant with the different materials used will readily elucidate anything that comes up, and as to thickness of the walls, it would have to be left to experience or test, as it is a well known fact that the resisting strength of cast iron against puncture is very high, and also that wrought iron and steel are very hard to break. By combining these two properties in the construction of a wall to resist just this class of strain, it would appear to the most casual observer that this would be the ideal construction to meet every requirement for the purpose, with the additional fact that mixtures of metal can be used that will make next thing to a steel casting, and it is evident that this combination taken with a good body or net work of wrought iron will form an impervious wall.

As to the cost of this fort it will vary with circumstances. If the location is such as to admit of readily procuring large quantities of scrap iron of various grades, especially the cheaper kinds, such as stove plate, grate bars, scrap tin, etc., the cost per cubic foot in the wall ought not to exceed \$2.25, and the price will range from this to \$5.00 per cubic foot, which ought to put in all new material, based on present prices of pig iron. It will be seen that this is the merest fraction of the cost of armor plates as now made, and it is claimed by the inventor that this armor can be used for battle ships, greatly reducing their cost.

JAMES ACTON MILLS.

New Haven, Conn.

ARMOR PLATE PRICES.

We commend to the consideration of Congress the following sensible remarks upon the subject of the prices for armor plate which appear in the London "Engineer": "Even a Republican Parliament cannot do just what it wishes at all times and seasons. It cannot, for example, settle the prices at which commodities shall be sold, irrespective of the cost of production. The reason is simply that such attempts are outside the range of function of a parliament. In the United States, from time to time, considerable efforts are made to modify and control commercial interests. We do not refer now to such national questions as Protection and Free Trade, and Bounties and Tariffs, but to affairs of smaller scope; and, as a rule, when Parliament interferes it makes mistakes and does harm instead of good, because all legislation of the kind is brought out by the desire to aid one set of producers or sellers or buyers at the expense of others. Probably the greatest mistake of all is made when a Parliament interferes with the proceedings of the experts who provide war material of any kind, for it cannot possibly act as a body with competent knowledge of all the facts and circumstances; and the voting is done, so to speak, blindfold, at the bidding of those who appear to have mastered the subject, and generally put themselves forward as experts actuated only by a desire for their country's good. In our country much mischief has been done in times past by the interference of Parliament with naval and military matters. Those who follow our analysis of M. Lockroy's indictment of the administration of the French navy will see that blunder has followed on blunder in the dockyards and arsenals of our neighbors, and now comes from the United States information which places in a very strong light the unwisdom of Parliamentary interference with the regular course of trade.

"The price of armor plate in this country may be taken as averaging about £100 a ton. Thinner and smaller plates cost less than those which are larger and thicker. Curved plates are more expensive than flat plates, and so on. The few armor plate mills in the United States charged, it is believed, much the same prices, say, \$500 or \$600 per ton. It occurred to some well meaning individual that this was too much; and in a hot fit of economy, when the last Naval Appropriation bill was passing the Legislature, it was enacted that the average price of armor supplied to the United States Government must not exceed \$300, or £60, a ton. Now, so far as we are aware, no armor plates properly so called have yet been sold at the price, save perhaps a few small 'job lots' of plates, which were not quite right as to size or thickness, or in some other way were not up to the standard of a specification. It does not appear that the American Parliament asked any questions before fixing the price; some one calculated that the plates need not cost more than £40 or £45 a ton, and the difference between either of these sums and £60 was deemed quite enough for the manufacturer's profit. The Navy Department wanted 8,000 tons of plates for the Alabama, Illinois and Wisconsin, and advertised in the ordinary way for tenders

ing been on, which are run as may be at one time. The tenders were to be opened on the 8th inst. It turned out, however, that no bids were received. The manufacturers, with one exception, the Illinois Steel Company, of Chicago, simply ignored the Government. The company offered to furnish the 8,000 tons at \$300 a ton, on condition that Congress would award it a contract for the entire wants of the United States Government for armor plate for twenty years. If this were done, the firm would furnish the material at \$240 a ton, provided it did not have to manufacture less than 6,000 tons and more than 12,000 tons annually. The other proposition was curious. It contemplated the erection by the Government of its own plant, the Illinois Steel Company to lease it the ground at a nominal figure for ninety-nine years, and to furnish open-hearth ingots suitable for armor plates.

circumstances readily various plates, not in the full range to put in pig iron. the coast and by the ships.

MILLS.

the fol-

prices

engineer."

what it

example,

old, irre-

s simply

ction of

rol com-

national

Bounties

as a rule,

and does

he kind

roducers

probably

ment in-

provide

act as a

and cir-

blind-

astered

as ex-

a good.

a times

ral and

as of M.

French

r in the

comes

as in a

y inter-

e taken

smaller

The tenders were to be opened on the 8th inst. It turned out, however, that no bids were received. The manufacturers, with one exception, the Illinois Steel Company, of Chicago, simply ignored the Government. The company offered to furnish the 8,000 tons at \$300 a ton, on condition that Congress would award it a contract for the entire wants of the United States Government for armor plate for twenty years. If this were done, the firm would furnish the material at \$240 a ton, provided it did not have to manufacture less than 6,000 tons and more than 12,000 tons annually. The other proposition was curious. It contemplated the erection by the Government of its own plant, the Illinois Steel Company to lease it the ground at a nominal figure for ninety-nine years, and to furnish open-hearth ingots suitable for armor plates.

"It seems unlikely that the Government can grant such an enormous monopoly to a single firm. Improvements in processes of manufacture are of almost daily occurrence, and better and better plates are produced. But these developments originate solely in the desire of the inventor or manufacturer to reap a reward, and, generally speaking, a pecuniary reward. To grant a monopoly to a single firm would be fatal to progress. For it is obvious that no agreement could be framed that would secure the best plates it was possible to make for the American Government, and there are besides other objections of a strategic nature that cannot be overlooked. For the moment there is a deadlock. The attempt of the Legislature to regulate prices instead of leaving them to be settled by healthy competition in the open market has failed. The plate makers are absolute masters of the situation, a fact that ought to have been obvious to the American Government—indeed, to every one who knew anything about the way in which armor plates are produced. Bethlehem, for example, has nothing to fear from Sheffield or Creusot in the way of competition. No one will touch an order for heavy armor at £60 a ton; and the American makers can very well afford to keep their mills idle, certain that in the long run they must win. In short, the whole transaction will strengthen the hands of the producer; and probably the direct result of the attempt to cut down prices will be to teach the plate makers their strength, and to make armor dearer instead of cheaper in the United States."

THE GREAT WEEK AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., May 15, 1897.

"They are off!" said Lieut. Grant from the flag-boat at the finish at 3.20 Saturday, May 15, as the pistol of the starter cracked at the beginning of the course in the race between Cornell and the Naval Academy, as the eight pairs of oars swept into the water off Greenberry's Point Buoy, at the mouth of the Severn.

On the bluff of Cemetery Hill, along the wharves, crowding the piers, perched in the rigging of Monongahela, crowded into cutters, bateaux, steam yachts and row boats, the anxious thousands waited the coming of the speeding shells.

The boat house at the Naval Academy had been the point of interest long before the hour for the race. The cadets had barely cleared the float before the stalwart eight of Cornell, with military step, strode out of the boat house, and, launching their shell, began their course to the start. As the crew made its appearance, a small Cornell contingent among the spectators gave the Cornell greeting, "Cornell, I yell! Yell, Yell, Cornell!" With soldierly swiftness the cutters were despatched to clear the course and to place the flag officer at the end of the race, in a cutter moored near the signal flag at the finish. The referee, Mr. C. S. Francis, of Troy, had, in the meantime, as the boats were launched, given the captains the distance between the finish boats that would be considered the end of the race.

The Cornell eight, as they pulled out, had the air of coming victory in the calm assurance, the splendid stroke and the perfect physique of their magnificent frames. The cadets were not so certain in demeanor—they were to row against over-and-over-again victors, age, weight and experience.

Cornell took the water first. The cadets followed a half stroke later. Cornell forged slightly ahead from the jump, and there she stuck doggedly with her even steady thirty strokes to the minute. Once she pulled up to thirty-one, and then fell back again to thirty. Almost from the very start, from the flash of the oars in the sunlight, the number of strokes the rowers were pulling could be counted from the finish—it was both boats, thirty steady, unruffled strokes to the minute, with the judges' boat standing in between and the steamer McLane, of the Maryland State Fishery Force following on behind.

The first quarter mile was finished with Cornell one length ahead; next, the second quarter, and Cornell had increased the lead to a length and a half. The cadets huggled on to the stern of the Cornell shell, but slowly dropped to the rear. Then the shells struck rough water and increased their stroke to thirty-two. They had finished one and a half miles of the race as they passed the Monongahela. A half mile only remained of the course. The cadet contingent in the rigging of the ship raised a cheer, though their crew was four lengths to the rear. Now the Navy put in its best ticks. It was on the spurt. It gave a death pull on the home stretch, and bent to the oars with quick, strong pull and drew up on the rival rowers. The Cornell coxswain gave a sharp, quick cry of encouragement to his eight, but they never altered their stroke. "We never do," said one of the eight after the race. It was the same steady thirty to the minute.

The cadets had pulled up to thirty-two, yes, thirty-three, and it looked like thirty-four, and both boats were

coming in like spluttering locomotives. "Only four more strokes," called the Cornell coxswain to his crew, "and you'll cross the line." The cadets were gaining, but the spurt had not length enough, and in ten minutes and fifteen seconds from the start Cornell, without being rattled out of their regular thirty strokes to the minute, although the cadets were closing steadily on them, had crossed the line and finished the race. The Navy followed seven seconds later, having rowed the best race in its history. "One length and a half I should say was the clear water between the two boats at the finish," said the generous referee of the Cornell contingent; but the calm observation of dispassionate judgment at the finish boat made it a clean two.

"The cadets did well. It was a good race," was the judgment of one of the Cornell crew after the race, and this was the general opinion, but it was plain to be seen that although the Academy eight had made a splendid row, that the crew and Captain McCarthy and Coach Armstrong had had a lingering hope down deep somewhere that they might possibly snatch victory from the inevitable. The best consolation Captain McCarthy could get out of the result was the hopeful truth that it would lay the foundations of a future Academic crew. Coach Armstrong did not look half as well pleased as Coach Courtney, and when congratulated on the good race his men had made, was not much consoled by compliments.

The crews were: Cornell—Carter, stroke; Dalzell, 7; Oddie, 6; Odell, 5; King, 4; Wakeman, 3; Bailey, 2; Stamford, bow; Fisher, coxswain. Academy—McCarthy, stroke; Graham, 1; Powell, 2; Buchanan, 3; Weichert, 4; Fisher, 5; Collins, 6; Timmons, 7; Greenslade, coxswain.

The officers of the race were: Referee—Mr. C. S. Francis, of Troy. Judges—For Cornell, Prof. B. T. Wheeler; for the Academy, Lieut. Comdr. R. T. Jasper. Timekeepers—Cornell, Henry O. Ickelheimer; Academy, Richard Armstrong.

The Cornell shell was sent away as soon as the race was finished. Some of the Cornell party remain over until to-morrow. All of the visitors agree that they have had a splendid time at the Academy, and have been treated with a lavish hospitality, and that nothing has occurred to mar the visit. The cadets take some satisfaction in the fact that they have been outrowed by such a clever set of people.

There was no cheering at the end of the race. It would have been quite different had the result been different. The Cornell crew were received with silence as they took their boat out of the water. The cadets received their crew at the boat house with a meek cheer, and the crew put away their shell, hoping for better luck next time.

The race did not exhaust either crew, and both returned to the boat house in good condition. The cadets did not have the presence of Cadet Pinney, one of their first eight. He has recently had his annual physical examination, and was found to have some heart trouble, and had to give up his place to one of the second crew.

The following are the weights, heights and ages of the two crews:

NAVAL CADETS.

	Weight.	Height.	Age.
	lb.	ft. in.	
McCarthy, stroke and captain...	160	5 7½	21
Graham, No. 1.....	149	5 10½	21
Powell, No. 2.....	159	5 7½	20
Buchanan, No. 3.....	150	5 8½	20
Weichert, No. 4.....	152	5 10½	20
Fisher, No. 5.....	166	5 10	22
Collins, No. 6.....	156	5 11½	20
Timmons, No. 7.....	167	5 10½	19
Greenslade, coxswain, 116 pounds.			
Average weight of crew, 157½ pounds.			

CORNELL.

	Weight.	Height.	Age.
	lb.	ft. in.	
Carter, stroke.....	154	5 10	21
Dalzell, No. 7.....	163	5 11	19
Oddie, No. 6, captain.....	170	6 1½	20
Odell, No. 5.....	165	5 11	23
King, No. 4.....	170	6	23
Wakeman, No. 3.....	168	6	19
Bailey, No. 2.....	168	6	18
Stamford, bow.....	152	5 11	18
Fisher, coxswain, 105 pounds.			

Substitutes.

Bentley, port sub.....	158	5 10½	20
Raymond, starboard sub.....	156	5 9½	18

In the afternoon, at 3, of Monday, May 31, the Naval Cadets will give an exhibition of their skill in seamanship on the Monongahela in unfurling and furling sails. At 6.30 p. m. the battalion of cadets will give one of their charming dress parades.

On Tuesday, June 1, at 9 a. m., there will be a battle drill afloat in the Standish and boats. The cutters, the naval cadets acting as oarsmen, pull into Carr's Creek, and landing take the fort. At 3 p. m. the board will visit the machine shops of the Academy and witness the practical work of the Naval Cadets who are now engaged in building a modern steam engine of quadruple power. At 6.30 there will be the second dress parade, and, possibly, the presentation of medals to those cadets who have interesting and picturesque boat drill. At 6.30 dress parade.

Wednesday, June 2, at 9 a. m., there will be a battalion of infantry drill by the cadets, and at 3 p. m. the interesting and picturesque boat drill. At 6.30 dress parade.

On Thursday, June 3, at 9 a. m., there will be the battalion of artillery of the four companies of the Cadet Battalion for the honor of carrying the colors of the battalion. This, next to the graduation ceremonies, used to be the greatest occasion of the week. In order to promote healthy rivalry, the colors will be awarded hereafter to that division which, during the academic year,

has won the largest number of points of a total attainable, which will be for the present at 625. The marks will be made in infantry, artillery, target practice, sailing and rowing."

At 3 p. m., Thursday, there will be fencing and setting up drill in the gymnasium. At 6.30 is the final dress parade of the week. On Friday, June 4, at 10.30 a. m., graduation exercises take place.

At night there will be a sound of revelry in the armory, and the beauty and brilliancy of that festive hall will be feast to eye and soul. Then when "Home, Sweet Home" falls on the ear, the weary dancers move toward the depot, fagged out by the week and night of pleasure, the cadets embark on the ships for their summer cruise, and Annapolis falls into its summer somnolence.

Naval Cadet Harlan P. Perrill, of the graduating class and president of the Y. M. C. A. of the Naval Academy, by special invitation, on Sunday afternoon last, delivered an address before the Y. M. C. A. of Annapolis, on "Can Any Conditions Arise to Which Christian Principles Are Not Applicable?" Cadet Perrill showed original thought on the subject, and speaking partly with notes and partly extemporaneous gave an interesting and instructive address.

The interesting ceremony of the annual presentation of books by the Ladies' Union Mission School Association of New York City to the graduates of the Naval Academy, class of '97, took place on Sunday morning in the Academy chapel, for the thirty-fifth time.

THE LESSON FROM FORT M'PHERSON.

Now that the result of the court-martial at Fort McPherson is determined, we may comment with more freedom upon the facts there revealed. From any point of view, the affair is a very sad one, and a melancholy illustration of the destructive mischievousness of gossip. So far as we can judge from what we have read of the trial, most of the people at Fort McPherson conducted themselves with great propriety under very trying circumstances, for the gossip which led to a court-martial seems to have been very limited in its range.

The finding of the court, and the action of General Merritt upon it, should teach all who are to criticism inclined that their responsibility for propriety of action is limited to their own conduct, and the conduct of those under their immediate control. The fact that they live with others in the same garrison does not give them the right to enact the role of Cato the Censor, or to determine what course of life others shall follow. We recall the humorous remark of an old resident of New York many years ago, that the city was really getting so large that he could no longer tell what his neighbors had for dinner. In large communities, each one is so much occupied with his own affairs that he has no time or inclination to devote himself to the affairs of others. In smaller communities, large mindedness and liberal views of life are the best substitutes for the freedom of a great capital. As such we commend them to the consideration of all concerned.

There are larger interests than those of an officer's personal views of propriety; more important matters than even those immediately affecting his domestic peace. These are the interests of the service as a whole. It is peculiarly true of the Army and the Navy that what injures one injures all. Every officer should hold the honor and reputation of a brother officer, and of his family, in as jealous regard as though they were his own. Until he is prepared to challenge the conduct of another before a jury of his peers, he should preserve absolute silence as to what he may think or believe concerning it. This is the only prudent course. Until it is followed the noble qualities of the members of the military service will be obscured in the popular judgment, and the many will suffer for the sins of the few.

Those who recall the early experiences of our civil war will remember how much injury was done to the Regular Army by the transfer to the field of the petty jealousies and hostilities of Army life. They brought discredit on the entire service, and were largely responsible for the civilian judgments upon the regulars which were often uncompromisingly harsh and led to the undue advancement of civilian officers who knew how to take skillful advantage of the popular distrust of the regulars.

There are no more manly men, taken as a class, than the officers of our Army; no sweeter, more intelligent, high-minded and charming women than their wives and daughters, but they are brought together under circumstances of all others the most trying to human nature. There is an old saying that people on a long voyage either fall in love or quarrel. Those condemned to an enforced residence together within the limits of a garrison, are subject to much the same conditions. They must perforce associate with one another in all the relations of social intercourse as well as of business, whether they will or not, and a single disturbing influence brings discomfort, if not discord, to a whole community. It would be fortunate if some way could be found for separating the business and the social relations of the officers of the Army. The experiment of associating men and women in communities, having mixed business and social relations, has been tried repeatedly in this country, but it has not succeeded, even when the members of a community were bound together by a belief in the same religious doctrines and were otherwise united in sympathetic relations. Such communities as have had the greatest measure of success have held to doctrines and practices which arrayed the rest of the world against them, as in the case of the Mormons and the Oneida Communists. The difficulty is in human characteristics, which cannot be altered by Army regulations or by court-martial proceedings.

OUR DEFECTIVE DRY DOCKS.

The board appointed by Secretary Long to investigate the cause of the leak in the new timber dry dock at the New York Navy Yard has come to the conclusion that the outer sheet piling at the end of the slip has been damaged by the dredging machine, thereby permitting the water to flow in underneath the concrete flooring in which large holes were found between the wing walls of the entrance to the dock and also near the caisson. The board will finish its investigations by Saturday next, when it will submit its report to Secretary Long, together with its plans for the work that it may recommend to make the necessary repairs and to guard against further leakages in the dock.

This explanation is not sufficient. There are or ought to be three other "stop-waters" or "cut-offs" between the channel and the interior basin. The specifications provide as follows: "Sheet pile—Stop-waters or cut-offs, tongued and grooved, 8 inches thick, 8 to 12 inches wide and 47 feet long shall be driven from the bottom level of the dock, full length, at the outer end of the abutment angle, in the abutment under sub-sills and at the table end; at all intersections of stop-water, sheet piles and longitudinal incasing piles a square, 12 inches by 12 inches by 47 feet, grooved timber pile shall be driven to form a tight joint."

The discoveries of the diver prove too little or too much. If all the water enters through the hole mentioned, where are the other "stop-waters or cut-offs" provided for in the specifications? If they were in place, they should stop the inflow of water after it has passed the damaged "cut-off." We would also point out the fact that it was the contractor's dredge which did this mischief. This contractor has, however, been astute enough to get an acceptance by the Navy Department of his unfinished work, in spite of our protests, and has had his bond discharged. When the mist of this watery controversy is blown away by a rigid investigation, other causes than those found by the diver and suggested by persons more or less responsible for the present condition will be found. Meantime, the House of Representatives Naval Committee might aid in the fixing of the blame by refusing to appropriate money for repairs.

The "Journal" has repeatedly said that the surrounding sheet piling of the dock has a penetration of but from 16 to 23 feet. It should have had at least 36 feet. As a consequence the altars have bulged from time to time under hydrostatic pressure. We have also said that the abutments were faulty in their construction, and nothing has so far occurred to change this opinion. The attempt to condemn the system of timber dry docks because of the failure of structures at Puget Sound, Wash., Port Royal, S. C., and New York City, will probably prove abortive, since all facts now developed point to faults in construction rather than in principle. The system has stood the test of time and constant use. Forty-three years ago the first timber dry dock was built at Boston, and it stands to-day, a monument to the engineering skill and inventive genius of its projector. Since that dock was built many others at various points on the Atlantic coast have been constructed, embodying the improvements of the originator. All of them are in constant use and giving satisfaction to their owners.

When we consider the condition of the Brooklyn dock we are reminded that the Coast Survey tide levels, covering a period of a year, show that there are but 25 feet 2 inches of water over the sill of the dock at Port Royal, S. C., at mean high water, instead of 26 feet as required by the contract. The abutments are said to be weak and defective. The matter of the construction of the dry docks at New York and Port Royal requires rigid and impartial investigation. We do not undertake to say who is responsible for their defects, but the responsibility should be fixed.

The New York "Herald" says: "Not only are our dry docks not dry, but they are not strong, as the Navy Department is now of the opinion that it would be dangerous to send the battleship Indiana to the Port Royal dock. The contractors seem to be the only ones who have a useful idea of the value of these expensive works."

Owing to the difficulty of securing an American ship to carry grain supplies to the destitute in India, the Secretary of the Navy will probably ask Congress to amend the resolution on that subject so as to authorize the charter of a steamship of another country, allowing it to carry the United States flag. The only available vessels are British steamers, and unless one of the number is taken there will be great delay in the distribution of the relief.

The President is considering the matter of appointing a special ambassador to represent the United States at the approaching celebration of the 60th anniversary of the accession of Queen Victoria. It has not yet been decided whether Ambassador Hay shall be given temporary additional powers for the occasion, or whether Rear Admiral Miller, who is under orders to sail with the Brooklyn in a few days to represent the Navy at the celebration, shall be specially accredited, or whether still another person shall be chosen.

From Annapolis comes the report that John W. Smith, the colored candidate for appointment as a naval cadet has failed in his examination, and will not be admitted to the Academy. The successful candidates on Wednesday were: Manley H. Simons, Rhode Island; James C. Kress, Pennsylvania; G. P. Nightengale, New York; Daniel P. Mannix, at large; William W. Galbraith, Tennessee; George C. Westwell, Texas; Harold E. Cook, Massachusetts; William H. Allen, South Carolina; John Furse, Georgia; William S. Pye, Minnesota; Alfred G. Howe, Indiana; O. W. Fowler, Iowa.

Secretary Gage, of the Treasury Department, on Tuesday approved a rule giving old soldiers additional preferences in original application and promotion. Persons who apply for places under the civil service, or who are

desirous of advancement to a classified grade, must pass an examination, and Mr. Gage's new order allows veterans of the war a credit of five points on their papers. A veteran who makes 90 per cent., for example, in an examination for appointment to a clerical office under the Treasury Department will be marked 95 per cent.

The Spanish Government has procured from the Messrs. Krupp a number of steel mountain guns for use in Cuba. These guns are of 2.95 inches caliber, with progressive rifling and fixed ammunition, fired by lock-strings. The carriages, also of steel, are so constructed as to be quickly and easily dismounted. For transportation the gun and carriage are arranged in four packs. The first mule carries the gun, the second the body of the carriage, the third the trailpiece and shafts, and the fourth the axles and wheels. Two boxes of six cartridges each are carried by each ammunition mule.

The Ordnance Department of the Army will issue more horse equipments of russet leather for trial at the different posts. These trials have been going on for some years, but no change has been made from the black leather equipments in use. Both types of leather have warm advocates, but in as much as russet leather is harder to keep clean than black, and as the militia, who make up the great body of the fighting strength of the country in time of war, are generally used only to black leather, the latter seems not likely to be superseded for the present.

England should console herself for the disappointment attending the rejection by our Senate of the treaty of arbitration by accepting the invitation of Oom Paul to arbitrate her differences with him. But perhaps she will feel about it as does the king in the play of "Richard," when the great cardinal offers himself as the object of the royal affections, grievously wounded by the king's failure to secure possession of the cardinal's niece. But should not arbitration be loved for its own sake, and is not love purer and loftier the more it is freed from the element of selfish interest? The spectacle of the Dutch Boer and the English Queen uniting in a friendly agreement will do more to advance the cause of arbitration than even the confirmation of the treaty rejected by our Senate.

Rear Admiral J. N. Miller hoisted his flag on May 18 on the cruiser Brooklyn, which is to represent the U. S. Navy at Queen Victoria's jubilee. The Brooklyn went on Wednesday of the New York Navy Yard, where, on Saturday, May 22, she will receive the silver service donated by the people of the city whose name the cruiser bears.

Rear Admiral Miller is to go to London as the representative of the U. S. Navy upon the occasion of the Queen's jubilee, on one of the finest ships of the Navy, with a full staff and ample funds from the department to entertain distinguished visitors. Preparations are now making at the New York Navy Yard for the departure of the Brooklyn on June 1. Commander William H. Emory has been ordered to be Admiral Miller's chief of staff. He was formerly attaché of the U. S. Legation at London.

In a letter to Secretary Long, Capt. W. H. Jaques, formerly an officer of the Navy and now commanding New Jersey's naval reserve, suggests that a naval militia officer be included in the membership of any board that may be appointed to devise plans for laying up ships in reserve. The ground of this recommendation is the belief, expressed in Capt. Jaques' report of last October to Governor Griggs, that reserve ships, and particularly the reserve torpedo boats, should be assigned to the care and control of the State naval forces, in order to serve for the instruction of these forces. Since much of the duty of harbor protection might devolve upon them, in case of the absence of the seagoing fleets, they ought, he thinks, to become habituated to use what they would have to work with, and more particularly to familiarize themselves with the electrical and mechanical devices connected with every kind of torpedo defense.

The Honolulu correspondent of the New York "Sun" says, under date of May 5: "We want you people to keep your hands off this country!" This remark, dropped by Admiral Beardslee during a purely informal conversation with the Japanese Minister Resident in Hawaii, is the only intimation the people of this country have ever received as to the mission of the U. S. S. Philadelphia. Minister Shimamura replied: "Would you like to have me quote your remark in my dispatches to my Government? 'Well,' returned the Admiral, 'you can tell your Government that it was a remark passed while we were enjoying a social glass of wine, if you want to.' This is one of the floating straws that the people of Hawaii look upon as evidence that the United States will protect their interests in the Hawaiian Islands, and that they will require Japan to keep cool in its dealings with the country and go about its diplomatic business without bluster or threats of force. The interest of the country is now centered on the mission of the Japanese man-of-war Naniwa, that came into the harbor bright and early this morning."

The papers in the case of Capt. Henry Romeyn, 5th Inf., recently tried by court-martial at Fort McPherson, Ga., and sentenced to dismissal from the service, were transmitted by the Secretary of War on Thursday to the President for action. It is the general understanding at the War Department that Capt. Romeyn will not be dismissed from the service, in spite of the sentence of the court. Many factors are operating in Captain Romeyn's favor. The opinion of the court was not unanimous, and General Merritt has recorded a strong recommendation for clemency. In addition, Captain Romeyn holds a gallant record for services during the war against Indians in Montana in 1887, where he was severely wounded. The testimony in the case showed that Captain Romeyn's action was provoked, and there is much sympathy expressed for him throughout the Army. More than this, strong influences have been brought to bear upon the Secretary of War and the President looking to the mitigation of the sentence. Captain Romeyn's friends are confident that in view of all the extenuating circumstances of the case and of his retirement June 1, only a reprimand will be given.

Secretary Long appeared before the Senate Naval Affairs Committee on Wednesday, when it had under consideration the subject of armor plate for battleships. The committee unanimously decided to recommend that the price of armor plate be fixed at \$400 per ton. The committee was informed that the armor plate manufacturers would accept \$425 per ton, but believed that they would compromise on a lower price. The recommendation is to cover only the armor for the three battleships in course of construction, and will not be made unless the Bethlehem and Carnegie companies signify their willingness to accept the figure. In the discussion of the question the opinion was expressed that it would be necessary either

to come to terms with the Bethlehem and Carnegie companies on the price to be paid, or to secure control of their patents. The proposition of the Illinois Steel Company was not regarded as practicable for the present. Secretary Long was accompanied in his visit to the committee by Commodore Hichborn, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair and Captain Sampson, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, who agreed with him in the recommendation of an allowance of \$425 per ton.

The Woman's Army and Navy League, of Washington, D. C., have prepared a telegraphic code for the use of the officers and men of the Navy and their families, which is published in a small pamphlet volume which will be furnished to those applying for it. By leaving a copy of the code at their homes, and carrying one with them those for whom the code is intended will be able to communicate by telegraph or cable at a greatly reduced expense. Over three hundred different messages are contained in the code, and there are blanks for other messages that can be written in. Accompanying the code is the following announcement:

The Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal" very generously offers that any officer or sailor may leave the address of his family at the "Journal's" office, in New York and use the registered address of the "Journal," "Armynavy, New York," in connection with this code.

To give an example:
Sailor John Paul Jenkins, wishing to cable his wife:
"Mrs. J. P. Jenkins,
"55 South Park Road,
"Topeka, Kan."

"Can do nothing until further advice from you."
"John."

Instead of twenty words—Can cable five:
"Armynavy, New York, Jenkins, Imagine, John."
This cypher message will be forwarded "collect" to the longer address, costing Mrs. Jenkins to have it forwarded only the ordinary American prices, where the address is free.

A newspaper dispatch from Washington of May 19 says: "The Auditor of the Treasury for the War Department has uncovered another questionable transaction of Joseph S. Doe, formerly Assistant Secretary of War, who has been accused of converting Government property, including stationery, furniture and packing boxes, to his personal use. The Auditor, after investigating an expenditure of \$150 for a saddle horse purchased for Mr. Doe, has disallowed it, and charged the amount against the Army Quartermaster at Chicago. According to the papers in the possession of the War Department and the Auditor, a Wisconsin man by the name of McKinney was appointed by Mr. Doe to purchase horses for the regular cavalry, but was dismissed without his knowledge. Mr. Doe secured his reinstatement, and McKinney continued to hold the place until Mr. Meiklejohn, of Nebraska, was appointed Assistant Secretary, when his services were dispensed with on the ground of incompetency. An inquiry into McKinney's accounts showed that he had bought the riding horse in Chicago and turned it over to the Army Quartermaster there for shipment to Mr. Doe. The Quartermaster, in the belief that the purchase was private, sent the bill to the Assistant Secretary, who sent a reply directing that the horse be sent to the Army Quartermaster here for the use of the War Department. The Chicago officer approved the account as an expenditure for the public service, and shipped the horse as directed. It is said that Mr. Doe used the animal for his personal convenience. The Quartermaster at Chicago will have to pay the bill unless Congress appropriates \$150 for his relief."

The Senate is apparently determined to do what it can for the Army, notwithstanding the fact that nothing can be expected from the House at this session. It passed the bill on Wednesday last "to regulate the pay of non-commissioned officers of the Army." The measure was first considered in the Committee of the Whole, which unanimously adopted an amendment to change the date of its enactment, and then by an unanimous vote passed it. Before the final vote was taken Senator Sewell said: "I would state that a similar bill to the one now before the Senate received the full consideration of the Senate at the last Congress and passed without any objection. The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in." This is the text of the bill as it passed the Senate: "Be it enacted, etc., That on and after the 1st day of July, 1898, the pay per month of the following non-commissioned officers of the line of the Army shall be as follows: Sergeant-Major, artillery, cavalry, and infantry, \$30; Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant, artillery, cavalry and infantry, \$30; 1st Sergeant, artillery, cavalry and infantry, \$23; Corporal, artillery, cavalry and infantry, \$17; Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the increase of pay to non-commissioned officers of the Army by reason of longevity service now provided by law: Provided further, That nothing in this act shall be construed to increase the pay of non-commissioned officers of the Army on the retired list, July 1, 1896." The House was notified on Thursday of the passage of the act, but nothing has yet been done with it. It is the purpose of Representative Hull to attempt to secure action by the House, but there is little reason to believe that he will be successful.

In the discussion in the Senate this week on the subject of granting belligerent rights to Cuba, Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, who is an old soldier, said "that when he looked upon the condition of Cuba, and the intolerable, the exceptional cruelties that occurred there; and when he read the stories about Greece and about the wonderful behavior of the Christian powers in relation to Greece and Turkey; and when he thought of the crushing of the Transvaal soon to come so that Great Britain might extend her dominion, he should like to be able to put an end to it all. But," said he, "we are in no condition to step into the arena and say that we are going to see justice done to all the peoples of the world. The Senator from Illinois asked if we were afraid of war. Yes, I am afraid of war on the part of an unprepared nation. I declare that we are not fit to enter upon war with any but the very weakest of nations. I hope to see our coast defenses and our Navy put into such a condition that we can conduct an international debate, for you cannot have an international debate without guns. When we are prepared we can assume and defend the responsibilities which the Almighty has put upon us." In spite of the protests of Senator Hawley and others, the Senate on Thursday, by a vote of 41 to 14, passed the following resolution, which now goes to the House of Representatives, where its fate is for the present shrouded in obscurity: "Resolved, That a condition of public war exists between the Government of Spain and the Government proclaimed and for some time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba, and that the United States of America shall maintain a strict neutrality between the contending parties, according to each all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States."

RECENT DEATHS.

Mr. Louis L. Scovel, who died at his home in Brooklyn May 16, served as an Acting Assistant Paymaster, U. S. N., from August, 1861, to February, 1866. At the time of his death, he was chief bookkeeper at the Sub-Treasury, in New York City.

Mr. C. C. Baldwin, Naval Officer of the port of New York, who died at Newport, R. I., May 12, came of good military stock. His father served with honor in the War of 1812 under Comdr. Warrington, and both of his grandfathers were commissioned officers in the Revolutionary War with Gen. Smallwood's Brigade.

Col. G. O. Haller, U. S. A., retired, who died May 2 at Seattle, Wash., and to whose death and military career we referred last week, is the subject of eulogistic articles in the press of this city. The "Post-Intelligencer" says: "There will be mourning wherever Grantville O. Haller was known. No private citizen, occupying no official position during the many years of his life in Washington, was more generally esteemed than the aged veteran who, at the mature age of 78 years, has passed so quietly and in a sense so suddenly, away. The old soldier lived in him to the last. He braved misfortune until he triumphed over it, and bore the honors and rewards of his victories with modesty and dignity. Once in his life he was struck down by a wrong which would have discouraged most men, but he persevered, aided by many loyal friends, until the wrong was righted, and he was restored to the position he had so richly deserved. The grand old man had rounded out more than the three score and ten of years allotted by the psalmist of old, and the fate of all was known not to be far distant, but the mourning for him will be no less poignant and his loss no less keenly felt."

Hiram C. Rogers, Brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. V., died at his residence at Binghamton, N. Y., May 6, 1897, after a short illness. Gen. Rogers entered the service in May, 1861, as Captain in Gen. Slocum's regiment, the 27th N. Y. Vols., two companies of which were organized at Binghamton. When Gen. Slocum was promoted to the command of a brigade after the Bull Run campaign, Capt. Rogers became his Assistant Adjutant General, and continued to serve with him in that capacity until the close of the war. Gen. Rogers participated in every campaign of the Army of the Potomac up to and including Gettysburg. He was present at the siege of Atlanta, the march to the sea, and the campaign in the Carolinas. In May, 1864, Gen. Rogers was commissioned Captain of the 20th Separate Company, N. G. N. Y., which office he filled up to the day of his death. The funeral services were held at the armory on May 8, the company in command of Lieut. Hitchcock, members of the G. A. R. and other war veterans, and members of civic organizations, of which the General was a member, attending. The remains were buried at Saquoit, N. Y.

Gen. Chandler P. Chapman, former Adjutant General of Wisconsin, died suddenly of paralysis, May 12. He distinguished himself during Governor Rusks's administration by suppressing the Milwaukee riot.

Col. Stephen Williamson Stryker, a former member of the Chicago Zouaves, who died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Homer W. Chandler, in that city, May 10, was one of the few veterans who were associated with Col. Ellsworth during his famous raid into Virginia, in which Ellsworth lost his life.

Mrs. Margaret Hamilton, mother of Lieut. James Hamilton, 3d U. S. Art., died at Monrovia, Cal., Sunday afternoon, May 9, of Bright's disease. She accompanied Lieut. Hamilton West in November last, in the hope that the California climate would benefit her health. Her remains have been taken to Holyoke, Mass., in charge of her son for interment.

Mrs. Mary McLean Minor, widow of John D. Minor, formerly of Cincinnati, Ohio, and mother of the wife of Maj. C. D. Viele, 1st U. S. Cav., died at Fort Sheridan, Ill., May 11, 1897.

THE FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

In the Senate, May 17, Mr. Walthall introduced a bill (S. 1989) to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to certify to the Secretary of the Interior, for restoration to the public domain, lands in the States of Alabama and Mississippi not needed for naval purposes." A resolution, introduced by Mr. Gorman and agreed to, calls upon the Secretary of War to transmit to the Senate the reports and exhibits in support of improving "Annapolis Harbor, with a view of straightening, widening and deepening the channel of the entrance of said harbor, so as to obtain a ship channel of 150 feet wide and 28 feet deep at mean low water from Chesapeake Bay to the wharves of the U. S. Naval Academy in said harbor."

The Senate, May 18, passed the bill providing for a macadamized road from the river landing in Dover, Tenn., to the national cemetery near old Fort Donelson. It would have been a great comfort to General Grant and his troops if it had been completed thirty-five years ago.

In the House, May 17, Mr. Quigg introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 55) to provide for the presentation of medals of honor to certain troops who volunteered their services in 1863 before the battle of Gettysburg, Pa.; also a joint resolution (H. Res. 56) directing the Secretary of the Navy to appoint a commission of five naval experts, composed of commanding officers, naval constructors and engineers, to examine and report upon the Secor direct system of propelling vessels and its applicability to naval purposes. Mr. King introduced a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Utah, asking an appropriation for the enlargement and improvement of Fort Douglas military post. Mr. Quigg introduced a bill (H. R. 3,265) granting a pension to Catherine R. Jardine, widow of Brig. Gen. Edward Jardine; also a bill (H. R. 3,278) to increase the pension of Mrs. George H. Cooper, widow of the late Rear Adm. George H. Cooper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. Young introduced a bill (H. R. 3,148) providing for the appointment of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines in the civil service. Mr. Walthall, of Mississippi, asked to be excused from service as one of the visitors appointed at the last session of Congress by the Vice-President to attend the annual examination of cadets at the Military Academy at West Point, as he would probably not be able to discharge that duty. There being no objection, the Vice-President accepted the Senator's resignation and appointed Senator Pasco, of Florida, to succeed Mr. Walthall on the Board of Visitors. Mr. Hale presented a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting certain views relative to the appropriations for the construction of a dry dock at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard, and also for the construction of a wooden dry dock at the U. S. Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

In the Senate, May 6, Mr. Proctor introduced a bill (S. 1,901) to place Lieut. Col. and Bvt. Maj. Gen. Alexander Stewart Webb on the retired list of the U. S. Army; also a bill (S. 1,902) to increase the pension of Louisa E. Baylor, widow of Thomas G. Baylor, late a Colonel of the U. S. Army. Mr. Gray introduced a bill subjecting to a fine or imprisonment those who wear or

display the sign of the Red Cross without permission from the American National Red Cross.

The Senate, on May 19, passed thirty-two bills, virtually clearing the calendar. Among the bills passed were these:

To grant medals to the survivors and heirs of volunteers of the Port Hudson forlorn Hope storming party of June 15, 1863.

Appropriating \$28,160 to pay the legal representatives of John Roach for labor and material in completing the dispatch boat Dolphin. Another bill to pay John Roach's heirs \$330,000 in connection with the gunboats Chicago, Boston and Atlanta went over under objection.

To regulate the pay of non-commissioned Army officers after July 1, 1898. It fixes the pay of Sergeant Majors, Quartermaster Sergeants, and 1st Sergeants at \$30 a month, of Sergeants at \$23, and of Corporals at \$17.

MILITARY SIGNALLING.

In a lecture read before the United Service Institution, London, April 30, Lieut. Col. Kennedy, stated that in 1875 the Indian Government adopted the heliograph, and it was used in the field in the Jowaki-Affridi Expedition of 1877-78. In 1826 Lieut. Drummond employed the limelight in trigonometrical survey, this light being visible across the Irish Channel, a distance of 64 miles, and between Ben Lomond and Knock Large, a distance of 95 miles. In 1863 the late Sir Francis Bolton used a portable limelight apparatus, signaling between Dover and Calais and between the Crystal Palace and Aldershot. In the Abyssinian campaign of 1867-68, both the telegraph and signaling were employed with success, although the latter depended on flags, fog horns, hand lamps, shutters, and cones.

Communication in a campaign will depend fundamentally on the electric telegraph, which will form the base from which other systems branch off. It is liable to destruction, however, and although it has been used under circumstances when it was unprotected, it has suffered grievously from interruption. The Kyber line, for example, during the Afghan war of 1879-80, was cut 98 times, and 60 miles of wire carried off. The telephone is considered by the lecturer less safe to depend on, owing to indistinctness in some voices. Signaling obviously offers special advantages in the case of advanced or detached positions. It can be used where no roads exist for transport of heavy guns, across water, and over the head of a surrounding enemy, as is now being illustrated by its use by the Greek force under Colonel Vassos in Crete. On the other hand, bad weather and to some extent unfavorable features of the country may interfere with signaling, and it may be read by the enemy if not prevented by the use of cipher. The lateral range of the heliograph, however, limits the possibility of reading to a very narrow band of ground; at ten miles it is from 160 to 180 yards wide. Such objections as the possible disclosure of the presence of troops and the slowness of work seem hardly worth notice. Mounted orderlies and cyclists complete the usual means of communication. Balloons have a special part to play also. Written messages conveyed by mounted orderlies, have the great advantage of being definite and of furnishing records for after reference. They are naturally limited in distance, slow of transmission, costly in the means required, and liable to failure from the rider being captured, killed, or losing his way. The lecturer made what seems a valuable suggestion as to combining cycling men and signal men; to a certain extent, cycling being generally available over good flat protected roads, while signaling finds its chief use under the opposite conditions of mountainous and isolated positions, so that men might turn to the alternative required by the circumstances.

As an example of the value of signaling, he stated that at the battle of Königgratz at 1 p. m. the 1st Prussian Army Corps, under Prince Frederick Charles, had brought all its available troops into action without making any impression on the Austrian center, and was fighting hard to retain the position it had won, and on the right the army of the Elbe had likewise been checked, so that the Prussian commanders looked anxiously to the left for the coming of the Crown Prince, in ignorance that two of his corps had already been engaged with the Austrian Army for half an hour within easy signaling distance of the rest of the Prussian Army, who stood thus in ignorance of this state of affairs. On the other hand, the Austrians might have obtained valuable information as to the advance of the Crown Prince, and made preparations to meet him by a good use of signals. The passage of a river is a case where signaling is specially valuable, mounted orderlies here failing to a great extent. The Russian Army, on mobilization, has six fortress telegraph detachments, their duties being to work the telephones, telegraphs, and heliographs in the fortress in which they are stationed. In the Chitral expedition, for a distance of 115 miles between Chitral and Jalala, 141 British and 124 native signallers were employed, over 100 permanent stations being occupied. The total number of messages sent was 55,590, the longest direct heliograph signal distance was 87 miles. The work was heavy, but completely successful. The same successful result attended the use of signaling and telegraph on the Miranzai expedition in 1891, General Lockhart reporting at the conclusion of the campaign that the management of the work left nothing to be desired.

It appears that in the Austrian service signaling consists mainly of a semaphore system used in hilly country. In France, flag signaling has been superseded by discs, and by day or night the Mangin lantern is used. In Germany signaling is not practiced, reliance being placed on mounted orderlies and cyclists. In Italy, balloons, optical telegraphy, or long signal distance signaling by heliograph, electric light, etc. The Morse alphabet is used. The Russians employ heliograph and telegraph, but in no continental army does the flag system of signaling appear to be used. The United States use flag, heliostat, lamp, torches, ball, and collapsing drum.

Until General Brooke has been nominated and confirmed as a Major General, the President will not be able to officially announce his selection of a Colonel to be Brigadier General. As has been stated in the "Journal" it is the general expectation that the same programme which was followed in the cases of Brigadier Generals Forsyth and Bliss, and to be followed in the cases of Brigadier Generals Coppinger and Brooke, will be pursued in the matter of the promotion of Colonels. The President recognizes that there are a number of deserving officers of this rank who should be allowed to reach a higher grade before retirement. Colonel H. C. Merriam, 7th Inf., will probably not be immediately promoted. He will, it is said, be jumped by several officers with the understanding that they retire immediately upon being commissioned as Brigadier Generals.

PERSONALS.

Lieut. J. A. Lundeen, 4th Art., left Fort McHenry, Md., May 18, on a short visit to St. Peter, Minn.

Col. Marcus P. Miller, of the Artillery, is the favorite of the Florida "Times Union" for advancement to Brigadier General. He has a splendid record.

Capt. J. M. Cabell, U. S. A., whose residence is 600 West Grace street, Richmond, Va., visited friends in New York and at Governors Island this week.

Gen. Charles H. Tompkins, U. S. A., and his daughter Miss Julia Tompkins will leave Washington, D. C., about June 1 for a sojourn at Westminster, Carroll County, Md.

The delegates to the Congress of the Universal Postal Union, with a committee from the Postmaster General's Office, visited Fort Monroe May 21, and were accorded every courtesy.

Miss Mary Louise Ward, daughter of Capt. G. S. I. Ward, U. S. A., was married May 20 at St. Leo's Church, New York City, to Mr. Henry Elmo Keyes, son of the late Gen. E. D. Keyes.

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt has been elected vice president and Gen. W. M. Graham, Col. John I. Rodgers and Lieut. H. C. Hale, A. D. C., members of the Executive Council of the Military Service Institution.

Dr. and Mrs. Cooper, of Honolulu, the latter of whom will be pleasantly remembered in service circles as Miss Kate McGrew, have been visiting P. A. Engr. Conant at the Naval Academy during the past week.

Commy. Sergt. D. B. Jeffers, retired this week at Fort Custer, enlisted in 1867, and served for many years in the 38th and 24th Infantry and in the 9th Cavalry. He was appointed Commissary Sergeant June 5, 1879.

The engagement is announced of Mrs. Parker, widow of Gen. Ely S. Parker, formerly of Gen. Grant's staff, and for some time before his death holding a position in the New York City government, to Mr. James Tallmadge Van Rensselaer, of New York.

The following cadets belonging to next year's class at the Naval Academy have been assigned to the engineer division: Edward T. Constien, Herman J. Elson, Guy W. Faller, John S. Graham, Alexander N. Mitchell, John A. Schofield, Louis Shane and Henry T. Wright.

Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles will be detailed by the President to represent the Army at the jubilee celebration of Queen Victoria's accession. The same programme will be followed in London as was observed at Moscow by Gen. McCook at the coronation of the Czar.

E. S. Farrow, formerly of the U. S. Army, was acquitted May 14, and again on May 19, on the several counts covering charges of conspiracy to defraud the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York. The costs have been placed upon the insurance company.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt left Washington May 18 for Norfolk, Va., accompanied by Lieut. A. C. Almy, recorder of the Board of Labor at the Washington Navy Yard, to inspect the condition of the Norfolk Yard, and investigate the charges of violations of the civil service law there.

A Washington correspondent writes: "Gen. Bliss will be confirmed Major General May 19. Gen. Brooke will be nominated Major General May 20. As to the Colonels, Ware and Anderson stand the best show, and Frank next, and several others, but it is a good deal of a conundrum."

The "Boston Journal" says: "The appointment of Col. Edmund Rice to be the United States military attaché in Japan places a shrewd and seasoned soldierly observer where he can watch and note the military development of the rising Power in the Far East. Col. Rice, who commanded the 19th Massachusetts on many bloody fields, is now a Captain in the 5th U. S. Infantry, Gen. Miles's old regiment."

Col. W. H. Bell, Asst. Comy. Gen. of Sub., U. S. A., to whose patent for a projectile for smooth bore guns we referred a few weeks ago, stands next to the head of the Department and is an officer of almost thirty-nine years' service. As his chief, Gen. Sullivan, will be retired for age in November next, there is ample reason to believe that Col. Bell will succeed him, as the latter's period on the active list does not expire until Jan. 28, 1898.

The Oregon Commandery of the Loyal Legion has elected officers as follows: Commander, Brevet Lieut. Col. James Jackson, U. S. A.; senior vice, Lieut. Col. Frank M. Cox, U. S. A.; junior vice, Asst. Engr. Phil G. Eastwick, U. S. N.; recorder, Maj. William M. Calk, U. S. V.; registrar, Maj. John H. Woodward, U. S. V.; treasurer, Mr. Robert G. Morrow; chancellor, Acting Ensign Joseph G. Megier, U. S. N.; chaplain, Randolph C. Brant, U. S. V.; council, Maj. De Los Hall, Lieut. Thomas A. Jordan and Thomas C. Smith, Maj. Cicero Newell and Lieut. John D. Merryman, all U. S. V.

At a meeting of the Minnesota, Commandery of the Loyal Legion, held at St. Paul, May 11, the following officers were elected: Commander, Gen. Robert N. Adams; senior vice commander, Gen. C. C. Andrews; junior vice, Capt. W. R. Bourne; recorder, Gen. E. C. Mason, U. S. A.; registrar, Capt. C. G. Higbee; treasurer, Lieut. Albert Scheffer; chancellor, Gen. William Smith, U. S. A.; chaplain, Archbishop John Ireland; council, Lieut. Col. W. B. McCord, Lieut. A. T. Bigelow, Lieut. Edwin Dunn, Capt. B. M. Hicks, and Maj. Charles H. Whipple, U. S. A.; Capt. E. S. Dudley, U. S. A., read at this meeting an interesting and entertaining paper entitled "Home Guard Battles."

Gen. N. M. Curtis, who led the charge on Fort Fisher, and who has recently delivered an address before the Loyal Legion of New York, vindicating the memory of Gen. Terry from the aspersions of Gen. Ames, of Massachusetts, went down the Potomac last week and met Col. William Lamb, of Norfolk Va., who commanded the Confederates at Fort Fisher, and they went together to Jamestown, Va. On their return to Norfolk the General was the guest of Col. Lamb. The object of their meeting was to go over all the details of the capture of Fort Fisher, maps, papers, etc., with a view to getting absolute accuracy in regard to the fall of this great Confederate stronghold—the last gateway to the South.

Secretary Sherman has revived the practice rescinded by Secretary Olney of granting special passports to Army officers who go abroad on leave or duty. The regulation providing for the issue of these special passports was adopted in 1874. Since Mr. Olney discontinued it some officers who have gone abroad to study military methods have complained that they were seriously hampered in their work by the lack of the documents formerly issued by the Secretary of State accrediting them to the proper authorities and requesting that consideration be shown them. Secretary Sherman has decided to revive the regulation, but special passports will be issued to Army officers hereafter only upon a request from the War Department, and no passport will be issued unless the Secretary of War is satisfied that it will be put to uses tending to increase the efficiency of the military service. Officers will have to pay the regular fee of \$1.

Capt. J. D. Nickerson, 17th U. S. Inf., of Columbus Barracks, is visiting in New York City.

Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, Mrs. Ruger and Miss Ruger are at present residing at Norristown, N. J.

Col. A. K. Arnold, 1st U. S. Cav., commandant of Fort Riley, is a recent visitor at Fort Leavenworth.

Lieut. R. M. Blatchford, 11th U. S. Inf., lately at Fort Leavenworth, has returned to Whipple Barracks.

Lieut. C. D. Clay, 17th U. S. Inf., left Columbus Barracks May 18, on a short visit to his home in Kentucky.

Brig. Gen. T. H. Stanton, Paym. Gen. of the Army, and Miss Stanton, lately visiting in Omaha, have returned to Washington.

Lieut. Lotus Niles, 2d U. S. Art., is closing up the affairs of the special recruiting station at Providence, R. I., which is to be discontinued.

Capt. S. C. Mills, 12th U. S. Inf., and family, now enjoying a pleasant visit to relatives in Chicago, will join at Fort Niobrara early in June.

Capt. Lea Febiger, 23d U. S. Inf., was expected to leave Eagle Pass, Texas, this week for the North, to spend until the middle of July on leave.

Capt. S. A. Day, 5th U. S. Art., now on the Pacific coast, is expected to join his battery at Fort Slocum, N. Y., some time during the coming summer.

Capt. J. W. Summerhayes, Asst. Q. M., after a few months' stay at Jefferson Barracks, now has to move again to Fort Meyer, Va., to superintend constructions.

Capt. Charles Morton, 3d U. S. Cav., received much praise for the excellent work of the cadets of the De La Salle Institute, New York, of whom he is the military instructor, at the special drill held in the 12th Regt. Armory, May 18.

The Youngstown "News," referring to the fact that regimental headquarters are to be established at Fort Porter, mournfully advises the residents to attend the band concerts at Fort Niagara, for "that will be the last summer that a band will be stationed at the fort."

The Boston "Transcript" says: "The appointment of Col. Edmund Rice to be U. S. Military Attaché in Japan places a shrewd and seasoned soldierly observer where he can watch and note the military development of the rising power of the far East. Col. Rice, who commanded the 19th Massachusetts on many bloody fields, is now a Captain in the 5th U. S. Inf., Gen. Miles' old regiment."

Columbus, Ohio, is making ample preparation for the reception of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, which holds its annual meeting in that city, commencing May 25. The headquarters of the association will be at the Chittenden Hotel and the places of meeting will be the High Street Theater, the State Senate chamber, Starling Medical College and the hospital at Columbus Barracks. On the evening of May 26 a reception will be tendered to the association by officers and ladies of Columbus Barracks.

Speaking of Gen. John R. Brooke, a correspondent of the "Sun" says: "At Cold Harbor Gen. Brooke was shot through the chest, and was never with his old command afterward. Before he was wounded he had the best voice for a commander I ever heard. In the spring of '64 our brigade was encamped near Brandy Station, in the extreme front, as a picket support. Whenever he had the brigade out on drill we could hear his commands from the picket line almost as distinctly as if we were on the drill ground, a half-mile off, and at the Wilderness I remember we could hear his commands above the din of the battle when we could hear no one else except our company officers."

The Burlington "Free Press," referring to the advent in a few days at Fort Ethan Allen, of Gen. Guy V. Henry and headquarters of the 3d U. S. Cav., says: "This is an important military movement and means that the headquarters of the regiment will be at Fort Ethan Allen; that a mounted band will be here and later on possibly more troops. Gen. Henry is no stranger to Vermonters. This brave soldier, with his Adjutant, 1st Lieut. Parker M. West, who was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in 1881, and his Quartermaster, 1st Lieut. Tyree K. Rivers, who was graduated in 1883, will receive a cordial welcome from our people and will, with the officers of the gallant 3d, who have been at the post so long, be made Vermonters as soon as possible."

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard contributes to the June Century a tribute to Queen Victoria, apropos of the coming jubilee celebration. There will also be given in the number an article by Florence Hayward on "Queen Victoria's 'Coronation Roll,'" portions of which are reproduced by Her Majesty's special permission. The article is accompanied by four portraits of the Queen at different ages. The Century Company is preparing a new edition of "The Autobiography of Joseph Jefferson," which has had a large sale. This edition will contain an additional chapter, including Mr. Jefferson's poem, "Shakespeare versus Bacon," delivered by the actor before the professors of Yale University in answer to Ignatius Donnelly's "Cryptogram."

The Rev. A. F. Brannan, Camp Hill, Ala., having recently bought a ring from an old Confederate soldier who had found it in a wagon of the Union Army, on the inside of which was "R. H. Anderson, U. S. A., 1857," advertised the fact in an Atlanta paper. The notice being brought to the attention of Lieut. R. H. Anderson, 9th U. S. Inf., of Madison Barracks, N. Y., he wrote, stating that the ring had belonged to his father, Gen. R. H. Anderson, of Savannah, Ga. It was his class ring, he having graduated from West Point in the class of 1857, and he was the only Anderson in that class. In fact, says Lieut. Anderson, I know of only two R. H. Andersons who ever graduated from West Point, i. e., Richard H. Anderson, of South Carolina (some time in the thirties or forties), and my father, R. H. Anderson, of Georgia, in 1857. I have often heard my father say that he thought his class ring was stolen from him during the war.

Col. Edmund C. Bainbridge, so well and favorably known throughout Florida on account of his many years' service in St. Augustine and the State's other coastwise garrisons, writes a correspondent of the "Times Union," has been retired from active service by operation of law. While all will congratulate the veteran Col. Bainbridge on his retiring on his well-earned laurels, they will also regret that while the gallant Lieut. Col. Marcus P. Miller has won his eagle, he, too, must leave his many friends in St. Augustine and take with him his most estimable wife and daughter, Miss Ruby Miller, and go to take command of the 3d U. S. Artillery. It has been suggested, as Col. R. T. Frank, of the 1st, will be retired in a couple of years, and meanwhile will not be disturbed from his position as commanding officer of the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va., and also as Col. Miller is entitled to retirement in the same time, that he and Col. Frank transfer, which would leave the 3d commanded, as the 1st has been, by its Lieutenant Colonel, and give the 1st a full Colonel in the gallant veteran Marcus P. Miller, and not require him to impoverish himself by moving across the continent on the eve of his retirement."

Capt. E. S. Chapin, U. S. A., has for present address Room 349, the Rookery, Chicago.

Col. G. B. Sanford, U. S. A., lately in New York City, will spend the summer abroad.

Lieut. F. S. Wild, 12th U. S. Inf., is a recent arrival at Fort Niobrara, Neb., for duty with Co. G.

Capt. E. R. Morris, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., was expected to leave Fort Spokane this week to spend the summer on leave.

Mrs. A. D. Schenck and Miss Marie Schenck returned to Fort Warren, Mass., last week, after a long absence South.

Col. H. C. Corbin, U. S. A., has been elected a member of the Executive Council of the Military Service Institution.

Lieut. H. T. Ferguson, 13th U. S. Inf., lately on leave at South Oil City, Pa., joined at Fort Porter, N. Y., for duty on May 13.

Capt. F. Von Schrader, A. Q. M., was expected in Detroit this week to enter upon duty as Supervisor of Construction at Fort Wayne, Mich.

Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles and his party arrived at Southampton, England, May 12, and after a hospitable reception, left en route to Turkey.

Capt. Graham D. Fitch, Corps of Engrs., who has closed up his business affairs at Memphis, Tenn., is expected at Willets Point next week.

Capt. J. B. Erwin, 4th U. S. Cav., in command of Troops D and H, of the regiment, is now on the march from Fort Walla Walla to Fort Yellowstone.

Gen. W. M. Graham, U. S. A., who has been visiting in Washington, D. C., since May 6, will prolong his stay there until the latter part of the month.

Capt. T. Cruise, Q. M. Dept., U. S. A., and family will sail for Europe on or about May 26, 1897. His address will be care J. P. Morgan & Co., London, England.

Maj. J. M. Lancaster, 4th U. S. Art., with Batteries I and M, rejoined at Washington Barracks, May 16, much pleased with their trip to New York and Philadelphia.

Gen. Frank Wheaton and Mrs. Wheaton, recently visiting in Omaha before going to Europe, have been the recipients of much attentions from their many friends in that city.

Capt. Edmund Rice, 5th U. S. Inf., was expected in Washington, D. C., this week, preparatory to starting for Tokio, Japan, for duty with the U. S. Legation in that city.

Civil Engr. R. E. Peary, U. S. N., and Prof. Paul Lumboltz, a distinguished traveler, were the guests of honor at a dinner given at the Gerlach, New York, by the Camp Fire Club.

Col. M. P. Miller, 3d U. S. Art., is expected to spend a few weeks visiting friends at Stockbridge, Mass., and Waterford, Conn., before joining his new regiment on the Pacific coast.

Col. S. S. Sumner, 6th Cav., and the officers of his command on the march from Philadelphia to Washington were handsomely entertained while at Wilmington, Del., by Gen. James H. Wilson.

National Comdr. Henry Shindler, Regular Army and Navy Union, has issued a general order requesting all garrisons of the organization wherever possible to participate in the beautiful ceremonies incident to Memorial Day.

Gen. W. R. Shafter has selected for his first aide-de-camp that very competent officer, 1st Lieut. J. D. Miley, 5th U. S. Art., who has remained on duty at the Presidio of San Francisco since his regiment came East in October last.

Maj. Wirt Davis, 5th Cav., of Fort McIntosh, Capt. C. D. Cowles, 23d Inf., of Fort Clark, and Capt. C. McClure, 18th Inf., of Fort Bliss, were in San Antonio this week, engaged with other officers in the preparation of a manual of tent pitching to be used in the prescribed canvas drills.

The Rev. E. H. C. Goodwin and Mrs. Goodwin, of Governors Island, sailed May 15, on the State of Nebraska, for a tour abroad, during which they will visit the British Isles, France, Belgium, etc. We tender the worthy couple our best wishes for a pleasant trip and safe return.

Miss Frances Tupper, daughter of Chief Engr. J. T. Tupper, U. S. R. C. S., who has been visiting the family of Capt. J. G. Leefe, 19th Inf., U. S. A., at Fort Wayne, Mich., has joined her parents at Cleveland, Ohio. Mrs. and Miss Tupper will leave for the East soon, and will spend the summer at their residence in Stillwater, N. Y.

Mrs. Cook, wife of the new Commandant of Fort McPherson, Col. H. C. Cook, 5th Inf., is, says the Atlanta "Constitution," in connection with a portrait of the lady, from Montgomery, Ala., and was married to Col. Cook when he was stationed in Atlanta. She is of a well-known Montgomery family, and is well known in the South. She will be thoroughly at home in Atlanta, and will receive a warm welcome to this city.

The Wisconsin Commandery, of the Loyal Legion, has elected the following officers: Commander, Lieut. Cornelius Wheeler, U. S. V.; Senior Vice, Lieut. Theron W. Haight, U. S. V.; Junior Vice, Lieut. Henry T. Drake, U. S. V.; Recorder, Capt. A. Ross Houston, U. S. V.; Registrar, Chandler P. Chapman, U. S. V.; Treasurer, Maj. Moses Harris, U. S. A.; Chancellor, Lieut. Jerome B. Johnson, U. S. V.; Chaplain, Capt. Joseph W. Sanderson, U. S. V.; Council, Lieuts. H. A. Valentin, Dwight W. Keyes, George H. Chase, Hiram F. Lyke, U. S. V., and Mr. Philip D. Kennedy.

"The late Gen. M. C. Meigs," says an Army officer to a Washington "Star" reporter, "was probably the worst penman in the Army, and for that reason, probably, he was one of the first purchasers of a typewriter in this city. Though he never learned to use it very well himself, he had a high appreciation of it. In his official duties he had plenty of clerks to write his letters, but he wrote many personal letters on his typewriter." We might add to this that the only time a distinguished General Officer was ever heard to swear was a few years after the war when he was attempting to decipher an official letter from Quartermaster General Meigs, and even then it was a very mild swear.

The will of the late Rear Adm. Richard W. Meade, U. S. N., is dated April 8, 1896, and names his widow, Rebecca Paulding Meade, and his son, Richard Worsam Meade, as executors. The estate is to be invested for the benefit of Mrs. Meade for life, and at her death it is to be equally divided between the daughters of the testator, Annie Paulding Meade, Clara M. Breed and Charlotte H. Meade, except certain heirlooms and pictures, which are given to the testator's son, Richard Worsam Meade. The sum of \$500 is given to Marie E. Patterson, of St. Louis, who is given charge of the design of the stone to be placed over the testator's grave at Arlington. The personal estate consists of \$21,558 in life insurance policies and about \$6,000 in books, household goods and like personal property.

Lieut. H. Osterhaus, U. S. N., is waiting orders in Washington.

Maj. H. S. Kilbourne, Surg., U. S. A., arrived at Madison Barracks, N. Y., May 12, from Fort Clark, Texas.

Capt. Stephen Baker, 6th U. S. Inf., is preparing to leave Fort Thomas, Ky., on leave until the end of September next.

Lieuts. D. L. Tate, A. E. Williams and G. W. Moses, 3d U. S. Cav., rejoined at Fort Ethan Allen, May 14, from a ride as "Officers' Patrol."

Passed Assistant Paymaster H. R. Sullivan, U. S. N., recently ordered home, is at the Normandie, Washington, D. C., while settling his accounts.

Lieut. Col. H. E. Noyes, 2d Cav., was expected to leave Fort Wingate, N. M., this week, to spend the greater part of the summer on leave.

Lieut. Col. J. W. Clous, U. S. A., and Mrs. Clous were expected to leave Chicago this week for New York and sail from there to spend the summer in Europe.

Lieut. C. F. Parker, 2d U. S. Art., member of the board on the Regulation of Seacoast Artillery Fire, has taken up his residence at Governors Island in the quarters recently occupied by Capt. S. C. Mills.

Capt. E. B. Stone, 21st U. S. Inf., stationed at Plattsburg, N. Y., was in Boston, Mass., last week, visiting friends. Capt. Stone commanded the Roxbury City Guards on the breaking out of the war, and went with the company into the service of the United States.

"Mrs. Adm. Brown," says the Norfolk "Landmark," "gave a farewell hop at the Navy Yard May 14, which was largely attended by society circles of the two cities. The Admiral and his family leave for their Indiana home in about two weeks, and settle down to farm life."

Col. Anson Mills, U. S. A., has reported to the War Department that the projected international dam at El Paso would become useless if an English company be permitted to dam the Rio Grande for irrigation purposes under a permit granted by Hoke Smith, late Secretary of the Interior.

Lieut. Col. J. M. Brown and family are pleasantly located at 247 West 104th street, New York City. Col. Brown has assumed charge of the Medical Supply Depot, 39 Whitehall street. Miss Brown and Miss Kate Brown have joined their parents in New York City after a delightful visit in Washington.

The following Navy officers have visited the Navy Department during the past few days: Lieut. C. McR. Winslow, of the Terror; Capt. C. J. Barclay, of the Amphitrite; Lieut. J. W. Oman, of the Naval Academy; Ensign John Rufus Edie, of the New York, and Lieut. Philip Andrews, who has been ordered to the Brooklyn.

The Confederate monument in Mount Hope Cemetery, erected by the gift of Charles Broadway Rouns to mark the last resting places of the members of the Confederate Veteran Camp of New York, to be dedicated May 22, is inscribed: "Sacred to the Memory of the Heroic Dead of the Confederate Veteran Camp of New York."

The "Midland Monthly" for May publishes the first instalment of a story by Captain Henry Romeyn, U. S. A., entitled "Lieutenant Barton's Wooing: A Tale of Life on the Frontier." It obtained the prize in a competition instituted by the "Midland" for the best original story. A likeness of Captain Romeyn appears in connection with his story.

We congratulate Gen. Guy V. Henry, Lieut. Col. 3d U. S. Cav., that recent orders bring him once again within the limits of the Department of the East, and to the command of so desirable a post as Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. Doubtless also Burlington will welcome the advent of regimental headquarters, and that desirable accessory—the regimental band.

Army officers recently visiting in New York City are: Col. C. H. Alden, Capt. H. C. Morgan, Lieut. C. C. Jameson, Lieut. W. A. Raibourn, Gen. W. P. Craighead, Capt. F. A. Edwards, Grand Hotel; Maj. H. S. Turrill, Windsor Hotel; Lieut. C. H. Paine, Grand Union; Lieut. W. J. Pardee, Plaza Hotel; Col. G. E. Glenn, New Amsterdam; Lieut. J. E. Hoffer, Holland House.

All the arrangements for the wedding of Miss Isabelle Perkins, daughter of Commo. G. H. Perkins, U. S. N., to Mr. Larz Anderson, on June 10, have been completed. The ceremony will take place in the Arlington Street Church, Boston. Miss Elizabeth Anderson, the groom's sister, will be maid of honor, and Mr. Charles Adams, 2d, best man. Mr. Anderson is a son of the late Gen. Nicholas Anderson and a nephew of Gen. Robert Anderson, U. S. A., of Fort Sumter fame.

Navy officers lately visiting in New York City are: Ensign H. K. Benham, Naval Cadets K. G. Castleman, J. B. Henry, J. H. Roys, A. Crenshaw, P. Washington, P. A. Paymr, J. Q. Lovell, Asst. Surg. M. S. Elliott, Asst. Engrs. J. P. J. Ryan and J. R. Morris, Lieut. W. C. Dawson, U. S. M. C., Ensign F. B. Sullivan, Grand Hotel; Chaplain S. D. Boorum, St. Denis; Lieut. W. W. Kimball, Manhattan; Naval Const. J. F. Hanscom, Comdr. W. H. Brownson, Albemarle; Ensign C. B. Brittain, Sturtevant; Ensign N. C. Twining, Astor House; Comdr. W. H. Emory, Fifth Avenue.

Maj. Charles F. Roe, of Squadron A, of New York, and ex-officer of the Army, and Mrs. Roe have presented a very handsome pipe organ, costing \$5,000, to the Episcopal Church at Highland Falls, where the Major and family have a residence. The organ was dedicated on May 16, Archdeacon W. R. Thomas officiating. The organ was presented in memory of the son of Major and Mrs. Roe, Stephen Bogert Roe, who died one year ago. Among those present at the service were Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., John Bigelow, Maj. and Mrs. Roe and several West Point professors and Army officers.

St. John's Church, Fort Hamilton, a landmark recently torn down to make way for a new structure, has had many distinguished officers attendants at it in the days gone by. The Rev. James Dixon Carder was its first rector, and at that time Brooklyn had just developed from a country town into a regularly chartered city. The church records show that Maj. Thomas Jefferson Jackson was baptized there in 1849, and that Gen. Robert E. Lee, Rear Adm. Clitz, Gen. Henry Stanton and Gen. Harvey Brown were at various times members of the congregation. Of more recent years Col. L. L. Langdon and John Hamilton and many other artillery officers have been zealous workers in this church.

At a meeting in New York May 13 of the order of Founders and Patriots of America, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Governor General, Frederick Dent Grant, New York; Deputy Governor General, W. A. Halsey, Newark, N. J.; Secretary General, John Quincy Adams, New York; Treasurer General, Jonathan F. Morris, Hartford, Conn.; Attorney General, Morris P. Ferris, New York; Registrar General, Howard S. Robbins, New York; Historian General, Thomas Eggleston, New York; Chaplain General, Rev. Joseph F. Folsom, Kearny, N. J.; Councilors General, Henry Hall, L. C. Hopkins, Thomas W. Bicknell, Edward P. Cone, Francis L. Hill, James J. Belden, Edward P. Chapin, L. E. Chittenden, and C. C. Wolcott.

BENICIA BARRACKS, CAL.

(From the San Francisco Call, May 9, 1897.)

There is a little out-of-the-way three-company post called Benicia Barracks, situated about a mile from the town of Benicia. Cos. B, C and D, of the 1st Inf., are stationed there. On the 18th day of last April, one day prior to the opening of the military tournament, the Government steamer General McDowell landed at the Presidio wharf with about fifty of the Benicia boys on board. One Benicia company was represented by sixteen men, some of whom were sprinters, high jumpers, long-distance runners, walkers, hurdlers, novelty performers, obstacle jumpers and wall scalers. These represented Co. D, of the 1st Inf., and they did it well, for when the four days' struggle was at an end they had succeeded in scoring 65½ points, which, being the greatest number of points made by any organization, won the hard-fought trophy.

This company (D) deserves special credit for the good work it did in the wall-scaling, hurdling, obstacle racing, long-distance running and in the mile walk. A team of five men from this company, composed of Dooley, Carter, Yambert, Peterson and Moyle, scaled a ten-foot wall in light marching order, each firing five shots at an imaginary enemy, and fell in at an "order arms" twenty yards from the wall in the good time of 31 1-5 seconds. Yambert and Carter, of Co. D, won the two-men team wall-scaling event over the ten-foot wall. They got over in light marching order, with rifles, and fell in at an "order arms" twenty feet from the wall, in the remarkable time of 19 1-5 seconds. Dougherty was a good second in the mile run, as was Carter in the 120 yards hurdle race. Yambert won the one-mile walk with apparent ease. He simply trailed close to the man who set the pace up to within one hundred yards of the finish and then walked away from his four opponents, finishing with a lead of about forty feet.

Troop K, 4th Cav., was second in line for the trophy, with 58 points; Co. G, 1st Inf., third, with 50 points.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., May 18, 1897.

On Thursday afternoon, May 6, the last meeting of the Ladies' Reading Club for the present season, was held at Mrs. Larned's. A "love feast" terminated the business meeting, at which officers were elected for the coming year, and this innovation was heartily enjoyed by all.

For the first time this season victory attended the efforts of the home team at baseball on Saturday, May 8. The following is the score of the game, which we trust will prove the turning point in the cadets' favor, and will be followed by success in the games to be played on the remaining Saturdays of the month—May 15, Wesleyan; May 22, Trinity; May 29, 7th Regt.:

Union College—French, shortstop; Smith, center field; Delehanty, catcher; Thatcher, pitcher; Parson (captain), left field; Vroman, second base; Hegeman, right field; Edwards, first base; Davis, third base:

Runs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
West Point—McCoy, center; Milliken, right field; Roberts, T. A. (captain), first base; Cowan, third base; Kromer, center field; Bricker, second base; Craig, left field; Mumma, pitcher; Murphy, P. A., and Hunter, shortstop.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Runs	1	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	7

Substitutes—Hunter, Barlow and Haskell. Umpire—Mr. Savage.

Mrs. Fieberger received the guests at the cadet hop in the evening. The Misses Mangan, King, Browne, Hockenhall, Kenner, Jarvis, Tuttle, Davis, Michie, Craney, Wynn, Mason, Shipman, Tremaine, Ward, Knight, Mrs. E. D. Barlow, whose son is a member of the first class; Mrs. J. Brown, of Nashville, mother of Cadet Lytle Brown, of the second class, and Lieut. Johnson Hagood, on leave from Fort Trumbull, were among those present. Miss Louise Knight has been a guest of Miss Newlands.

Miss Dyer, sister of Lieut. Dyer, will sail for Europe with a party of friends during the present week.

Miss Tremaine is a guest of Mrs. Wilder.

Three thousand seven hundred invitations have been issued for the exercises attending the dedication of the Battle Monument on May 31.

The question of the appointment of a successor to Miss Berard, as postmistress at West Point, has at length been definitely settled. Much to the satisfaction of all interested in the outcome, the President on Tuesday last nominated Miss Mary R. Newland for the position, and the nomination was confirmed by the Senate on Thursday.

Lieut. Palmer E. Pierce, 6th Inf., read a paper entitled "The Campaign of Chickamauga," before the West Point Branch of the Military Service Institute, on Thursday evening, in the lecture room of the Chemical Department.

At the sale at Prof. Michie's quarters for the benefit of the Children's Fresh Air Fund, over \$200 was cleared. The tables were assigned as follows: Cake, Mrs. Edgerton and Mrs. Lusk; fancy articles, Mrs. G. B. Davis and Mrs. Gordon; tea, Mrs. Larned; lemonade, Miss Michie; candy, Miss Bessie Ernst; flowers, Mrs. Ryan and Miss Josephine Roe; grab bag, Miss Craney.

The baseball game on Saturday afternoon added another to the list of defeats which the home team has suffered this season. It was hoped that the victory gained over Union in the game on the previous Saturday would have marked a turn of the tide in favor of West Point. It was not so to be, however, and the result of the game was a defeat, with a heavy score in favor of the visitors. The following is a list of the players, with the score by innings. Game called at 3:15:

Wesleyan College.—Fox, left field; Davis, third base; Gurnsey, short stop; Townsend, right field; Norton, first base; Yaw (captain), center; Wilson, second base; Rockwell, center field; Smith, pitcher.

Runs	6	2	0	0	0	2	5	0	15
West Point.—Humphrey, short stop; McCoy, center; Milliken, right field; Cowan, third base; Roberts, T. A., first base and captain; Kromer, center field; Bricker, second base; Hunter, left field; Mumma, pitcher.	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	5	

Subs.—Craig, Brown, Haskell. Umpire—Savage.

Mrs. Hazard received the guests at the cadet hop in the evening. Among the number were: Miss Tremaine, Miss Fugot, Miss Kaufman, Miss Mason, Miss Shipman, Miss Wynn, Miss Davis and Miss de Garmendia. Miss Fugot, a guest of her sister, Mrs. King; Miss Tremaine, a guest of her aunt, Mrs. Wilder; Miss Virginia Mott, a guest of Miss Ernst, have been among guests recently visiting at the post. Mrs. Postlethwaite and Miss Carolyn, Dr. Newton M. Shaffer and Mrs. Shaffer, Dr. W. Knox, C. Briganti, commander of the Italian man-of-war Dogali, New York; G. Tosti, Italian Vice Consul, and Gen. Ben Flagler, Niagara Falls, have been among guests registered at the hotel.

The following general order was issued on Tuesday,

May 18, by Col. Ernst, superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy:

The annual examinations will begin on Tuesday, June 1, and continue daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 1 P. M., and from half-past 2 P. M. to half-past 4 P. M., until finished.

The Academic Board will be divided into two committees. 2d Lieut. Henry D. Todd, Jr., 3d Art., and 1st Lieut. Francis R. Shunk, C. E., are appointed the secretaries of the first and second committees, respectively.

The following military exercises will take place during the examinations: June 1, escort of the colors and review; June 2, school of the troop; June 3, military bridge construction; June 4, school of the trooper (in the riding hall); June 5, heavy artillery drill (seacoast guns); June 7, school of the battalion; June 8, school of the battery (light artillery); use of the sword and bayonet; military gymnastics at 8 P. M.; June 9, heavy artillery drill (siege mortars), 8 o'clock P. M.; June 10, drill in extended order (sham battle). The members of the first class will be graduated June 11.

A dispatch from West Point May 19 says: The Quartermaster at West Point yesterday made the startling discovery that four of the guns captured in battle from the Mexicans by General Scott's army had been stolen. The cannon have lain for nearly half a century on the bluff overlooking the Hudson, where the trophies of our wars with England, Mexico and the South are ranged. The history of each piece is engraved on its surface. Some of the smaller cannon, especially those captured from the Mexicans, are very valuable, as they are composed principally of bronze. Four of the largest of these were selected by the robbers. How they got away with the booty is a puzzle to the West Point authorities. Sentinels patrol the grounds at all hours, and mounted cavalry occupy the mountain roads. One of the guns, the heaviest of the four, was taken from Fort Clinton, and three were captured by General Scott at the foot of the Cordilleras. The robbery was one of the boldest ever perpetrated in this section. Six men could barely lift one of the pieces. Within a hundred yards were sentinels, armed to the teeth, patrolling day and night. Discovery meant death, but the robbers took big chances, and won. A man who would carry off a cannon from West Point would steal a red-hot stove.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Perhaps the most notable social function of the year in Portsmouth, Va., was the reception tendered Thursday night of last week by Mrs. L. R. Watts at her home, in Middle street, to Mrs. Admiral George Brown. The spacious drawing rooms were crowded with a brilliant throng from 9 until 11, and many distinguished people called. Admiral and Mrs. Brown were the guests of honor. Several hundred people called during the evening, among whom were Dr. and Mrs. Neilson and Capt. and Mrs. Terry, of the Navy; Judge Theodore Garnett and wife, and Judge Heath and daughter, of Norfolk. The younger set assumed charge at 11 o'clock and dancing was in order until 2 A. M.

Mrs. George Brown, wife of Rear Adm. Brown, U. S. N., tendered a farewell hop to the young people of the Norfolk Navy Yard and of the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth last Saturday afternoon. It was well attended and much regret was expressed that Mrs. Brown's charming chaperonage would cease hereafter, owing to the Admiral's retirement. Adm. and Mrs. Brown will leave in a few weeks for Indianapolis, Ind., where they will reside.

FORT BLISS, TEXAS.

Fort Bliss, Tex., May 14, 1897.

The soldiers gave a large ball to their many friends last week.

The "High Five" Club was entertained week before last by Lieut. Moore. The ladies' prize, a picture, the work of the host, was won by Mrs. Lewis. Besides the usual members there were a number of guests from El Paso present.

The afternoon concerts given on the parade by the band are greatly enjoyed by all who hear them.

Major and Mrs. Magoffin, of El Paso, are visiting their daughter and son-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Glasgow, at San Antonio.

Mrs. Evans, wife of Lieut. Evans, is recovering from a recent illness.

The marriage of Lieut. Moore and Miss Baldwin, which is to be solemnized on the 9th of June, at the post hall, is to be a very swell affair. It is to be a blue and white wedding. The bridesmaids are Miss Augur, Miss Jane Augur, Miss Evans, sister of Lieut. Evans, and Miss Neff, of El Paso, and the groom's attendants, Lieut. McBroom, Lieut. Grubbs, Lieut. Baldwin and Mr. Henry Newman, of El Paso.

Mr. Chris Augur, only son of Capt. and Mrs. Augur, graduates with high honors this coming week from the El Paso High School.

There is talk among several parties in El Paso of building an electric railroad from that city to the fort, a distance of five miles as the crow flies.

Mr. Nolan, the post carpenter, whose home is in East El Paso, was obliged to move his family and household belongings out into the Mesa, between here and town, on account of the high waters. His house is now standing in five feet of water, as is also the whole of the eastern part of the town, doing great damage to property, but fortunately none to life.

May 9 was the thirty-fifth anniversary of the defeat of the French troops at Pueblo, Mex., by the Mexican troops under command of Gen. Zaragoza. It is a day of general rejoicing among the Mexican people, who are a most patriotic people; or it may be a desire for rest and feasting, as they seem to have no end to the causes for a national holiday.

Governor Briggs, of North Dakota and ex-Governor Thornton, of New Mexico, were in El Paso last week, and were guests of Collector Charles Davis.

Gen. Powell Clayton, U. S. Minister to Mexico, with his wife, three daughters and his son-in-law, Lieut. S. G. Jones, 5th Cav., arrived in the City of Mexico this week. They were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Henry McCreary and Mr. and Mrs. Hoeller. They went south in Mr. E. H. R. Green's private car from Dallas, Tex.

Governor Miguel Ahumada, of Chihuahua, Mexico, visited Juarez this last week. A large ball was given in his honor, to which the officers and ladies of the post were invited.

At old Fort Selden, N. M., the Rio Grande overflowed with such force as to wash away part of the new dam now building, the property of an English syndicate.

FORT ADAMS.

Light Battery F, 2d U. S. Art., gave a very successful full dress ball at Fort Adams on the evening of May 12, a number of officers of the garrison honoring the event with their presence. The grand march was led by Capt.

W. P. Vose and Mrs. A. C. M. Pennington. There were sixty-four couples in the march. Among the other officers present were Colonel Pennington and Lieutenants Greble Schumm, Zalinski and Aultman. The expense was wholly borne by the battery, admission being by invitation only. The committees were: Floor Directors—G. H. Williams and E. Maloney. Assistant Floor Director—W. J. Miller. Aids—E. Schiminsky, Graham, Sylvester and Ocker. Reception Committee—L. Leiner, Brooks, Laner and Fitzsimmons. Committee of Arrangements—W. F. James, Rose, Walter, Clemons, Stickle, Sauers, Brassaw and Bateman.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

Note—The date coming after the headquarters post of each regiment, shows the establishment thereof of the said headquarters. Where the companies of a regiment are at more than one station, there may, of course, have been some interchanges between the companies.

1ST CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. F and K, Ft. Riley, Kan. (since October, 1896); B and D, Ft. Reno, O. T.; E and H, Ft. Sill, O. T.; A and I, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; C and G, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

2D CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. B and I, Ft. Logan, Colo.; A, C, D, F, G, and H, Ft. Riley, Kan.

3D CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. A, B, D, H, I and K, Jefferson Bks., Mo. (since September, 1894); C, E, F and G, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

4TH CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. A and G, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. (May, 1890); E, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; F, Boise Bks., Idaho; B and I, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C, Sequoia Nat. Park, Cal.; K, Yosemite Nat. Park, Cal.; D and H, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.

5TH CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. D, E, F and K, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. (since June, 1893); C and I, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; H, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G, Ft. Brown, Tex.; A, Ft. Bliss, Tex.

6TH CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. A, E, G and H, Ft. Myer (since October, 1894); D and I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; B, G, F and K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

7TH CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. B, C, E and F, Ft. Grant, Ariz. (since May, 1895); I, K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A and D, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; G and H, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; L, Ft. Sill, O. T.

8TH CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. B, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, Ft. Meade, S. D. (since June, 1888); A, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; C, Ft. Yates, N. D.

9TH CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. A, C, E, G, H and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb. (since June, 1885); B and F, Ft. Duchesne, Utah; D and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

10TH CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. C, D, F, G, H and I, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont. (since April, 1892); A, B, E and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.

1ST ARTILLERY.—Hdqrs. C and M, St. Francis Barracks (since October, 1896); A and B, Key West Barracks, Fla.; F and I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; H and L, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; D and G, Jackson Barracks; E, Washington Barracks, D. C.; K, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

2D ARTILLERY.—Hdqrs. B, D, F and G, Ft. Adams (since May, 1889); C and M, Ft. Warren, Mass.; E, Ft. Preble, Me.; H, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; K and L, Ft. Schuyler; A, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

3D ARTILLERY.—Hdqrs. D, H and I, Angel Island (since October, 1890); C, Ft. F. G. and K, Presidio of S. F., Cal.; A and L, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E, Ft. Mason, Cal.; M, Ft. Canby, Wash.; B, Ft. Monroe, Va.

4TH ARTILLERY.—Hdqrs. A, G, I and M, Washington Barracks, D. C. (since May, 1893); C, D and L, Ft. McHenry, Md.; B, Ft. F. and Ft. Riley, Kan.; E, H and K, Ft. Monroe, Va.

5TH ARTILLERY.—Hdqrs. A, D, H and I, Ft. Hamilton (since October, 1896); B, C and M, Ft. Slocum, N. Y. H.; E, K and L, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, Ft. Riley, Kan.

1ST INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A, E, F and G, Presidio of S. F., on Pacific Coast, Cal. (since July, 1886); B, C and D, Benicia Bks., Cal.; H, San Diego Bks., Cal.

2D INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A, E, F and H at Ft. Keogh, Mont. (since July, 1896); B and C, Fort Harrison, Mont.; D and G, Ft. Yates, N. Dak.

3D INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. and entire regiment, Ft. Snelling, Minn. (since May, 1888).

4TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. and entire regiment at Ft. Sheridan, Ill. (since October, 1896).

5TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. and entire regiment, Ft. McPherson, Ga. (since September, 1894).

6TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. and entire regiment, Ft. Thomas, Ky. (since August, 1890).

7TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. and entire regiment, Ft. Logan, Colo. (since September, 1889).

8TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. and entire regiment, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. (since October, 1894).

9TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. and entire regiment, Madison Bks., N. Y. (since October, 1891).

10TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A, B, F and H, Ft. Reno, O. T. (since October, 1894); C, D, E and G, Ft. Sill, O. T.

11TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. B and G, Whipple Bks. (since October, 1891); E and H, Little Rock, Ark.; A, D, F and I, Ft. Apache, A. T.

12TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. and entire regiment, Ft. Niobrara, Neb. (since October, 1894).

13TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. C, E and H, Ft. Niagara, N. Y. (since October, 1894); A and G, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; B, D and F, Ft. Columbus, N. Y. H.

14TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. and entire regiment, Vancouver Bks., Wash. (since July, 1884).

15TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A, D, E and G, Ft. Bayard, New Mexico (since October, 1896); B and F, Ft. Grant, Ariz.; C and H, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.

16TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. O, D, F, G and H, Ft. Sherman, Idaho (since October, 1896); A, Boise Bks., Idaho; B and E, Ft. Spokane, Wash.

17TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. and entire regiment, Columbus Bks., O. (since October, 1894).

18TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. D and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex. (since October, 1889); A, B, C, E, F and G, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

19TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. B, C, D and F, Ft. Wayne Mich. (since May, 1890); A, E, G and H, Ft. Brady, Mich.

20TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. and entire regiment, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan. (since October, 1894).

21ST INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. and entire regiment, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y. (since October, 1894).

22D INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. and entire regiment at Ft. Crook, Neb. (since July, 1896).

23D INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. B, C, E and F, Ft. Clark, Tex. (since May, 1890); G, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; D, Eagle Pass, Tex.; H, Ft. Brown, Tex.

24TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. and entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah (since October, 1896).

25TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. E, F, G and H, Ft. Missoula, Mont. (since June, 1888); A and D, Ft. Custer, Mont.; C and I, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.

* Indian troops. † Light batteries.

THE ARMY.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.
GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.

STATIONS OF GENERAL OFFICERS.

Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C., Major General Nelson A. Miles. (On special duty in Europe.)
Department of the East, Governor's Island, N. Y. Major General Wesley Merritt.
Department of the Missouri, Brigadier General J. R. Brooke.
Department of the Colorado, Denver, Col., Brigadier General E. S. Otis.
Department of California, Brigadier General J. W. Forsyth.
Department of Texas, Brigadier Zenas R. Bliss.
Department of the Platte, Brigadier General J. J. Copping.
Department of the Columbia, Brigadier General W. R. Shafter.
Department of Dakota, Colonel J. K. Mizner, 10th Cavalry. (Temporarily.)

G. O. 30, MAY 14, 1897, W. D., A. G. O.

In compliance with the order of the President, dated May 1, 1897, paragraphs 43, 44 and 51 of the regulations governing admissions to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., as published in the Manual for the Medical Department, are amended to read as follows:

43. The Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., is under the direction of the Secretary of War, and is devoted to the treatment of the officers and enlisted men of the military and naval service of the United States, the officers of the revenue cutter service and of the marine hospital service, and honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the Regular and Volunteer Army and Navy of the United States, for such diseases as the waters of the Hot Springs of Arkansas have an established reputation in benefiting, except that cases of venereal disease will not be admitted.

44. Admission to this hospital is restricted to those of the above-named classes who require medical treatment, in the following order of preference: (1) Officers and enlisted men of the Army, the Navy, and the Marine Corps on the active lists, and cadets at the Military and Naval Academies; (2) officers and enlisted men of the Army, the Navy, and the Marine Corps on the retired lists; (3) officers of the Revenue Cutter Service and of the Marine Hospital Service; (4) honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the Regular and Volunteer Army and Navy of the United States may also be admitted by authority of the Surgeon General when there are vacant beds in the hospital.

51. Enlisted men of the Army, the Navy, and the Marine Corps on the retired list, and honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the Regular and Volunteer Army and Navy of the United States will pay for subsistence 30 cents per day.

By order of the Secretary of War.

GEO. D. RUGGLES, A. G.

H. Q. A., A. G. O., MAY 17, 1897.

Appointments, promotions, casualties, etc., of commissioned officers of the U. S. A. recorded in the A. G.'s O. during the week ending Saturday, May 15, 1897:

Appointment.

Brig. Gen. James W. Forsyth, to be Major General, May 11, 1897, vice Wheaton, retired from active service.

Promotions.

To be Assistant Surgeons, with the rank of Captain, after five years' service, in accordance with the act of June 23, 1894:

1st Lieut. Champe C. McCulloch, Jr., Asst. Surg., May 5, 1897.
1st Lieut. Frederick P. Reynolds, Asst. Surg., May 5, 1897.
1st Lieut. Isaac P. Ware, Asst. Surg., May 5, 1897.
1st Lieut. Robert S. Woodson, Asst. Surg., May 5, 1897.
1st Lieut. Madison M. Brewer, Asst. Surg., May 5, 1897.
1st Lieut. George D. De Shon, Asst. Surg., May 5, 1897.

Retirement.

At his own request, having served over 40 years, act of June 30, 1882:

Maj. Gen. James W. Forsyth, May 14, 1897.

Commission Vacated by New Appointment.

By Maj. Gen. James W. Forsyth, his commission as Brigadier General, May 13, 1897.

Casualty.

Maj. Thomas C. H. Smith (retired), died April 8, 1897, at Nordhoff, Cal.

GEO. D. RUGGLES, A. G.

CIRCULAR 1, MAY 8, 1897, W. D. SURG. GEN'L'S OFFICE.

Publishes information for the guidance of applicants desiring admission to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.: The hospital is under the direction of the Secretary of War, and is devoted to the treatment of officers and enlisted men of the military and naval service of the United States, officers of the Revenue Cutter Service and of the Marine Hospital Service, and honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the regular and volunteer Army and Navy of the United States, for such diseases as the waters of the Hot Springs of Arkansas, have an established reputation in benefiting, except that cases of venereal disease will not be admitted.

Admission to this hospital is restricted to those of the above named classes who require medical treatment, in the following order of preference: (1) Officers and enlisted men of the Army, the Navy and the Marine Corps on the active lists, and cadets at the Military and Naval Academies; (2) officers and enlisted men of the Army, the Navy and the Marine Corps on the retired lists; (3) officers of the Revenue Cutter Service and of the Marine Hospital Service; (4) honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the regular and volunteer Army and Navy of the United States may also be admitted by authority of the Surgeon General when there are vacant beds in the hospital.

Honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the regular and volunteer Army and Navy of the United States are admitted upon the approval of the Surgeon General of the Army, from whom blank forms of application can be obtained. Expenses to and from the hospital must be defrayed by the applicant.

Enlisted men on the active list while under treatment or on duty in the hospital will have the usual allowance of rations commuted at the rate of not less than 30 cents per day. Enlisted men of the Army, the Navy and the Marine Corps on the retired list, and honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the regular and volunteer

Army and Navy of the United States will pay for subsistence 30 cents per day.

Relief may reasonably be expected at the Hot Springs in the following conditions: In the various forms of gout and rheumatism, after the acute or inflammatory stage; neuralgia, especially when depending upon gout, rheumatism, metallic or malarial poisoning; paralysis, not of organic origin; the earlier stages of locomotor ataxia; chronic Bright's disease (the early stages only), and other diseases of the urinary organs; functional diseases of the liver; gastric dyspepsia, not of organic origin; chronic diarrhoea; catarrhal affections of the digestive and respiratory tracts; chronic skin diseases, especially the squamous varieties, and chronic conditions due to malarial infection.

GEO. M. STERNBERG,
Surgeon General, U. S. A.

Approved: R. A. Alger, Secretary of War.

G. O. 12, MAY 8, 1897, DEPARTMENT COLUMBIA.

Maj. Thomas H. Barry, Asst. Adj. Gen., is designated to perform the duties of Engineer and Signal Officer at these headquarters, relieving 1st Lieut. John L. Schon, 20th Inf., Aide-de-Camp.

G. O. 11, MAY 10, 1897, DEPARTMENT COLORADO.

In compliance with General Orders No. 27, current series, Headquarters of the Army, A. G. O., the undersigned assumes command of the Department of the Colorado.

H. C. MERRIAM, 7th Inf.

G. O. 29, MAY 14, 1897 W. D., A. G. O.

By direction of the President, Brig. Gen. William R. Shafter is relieved from the operation of War Department order of May 5, 1897, published in General Orders, No. 27, May 5, 1897, from Headquarters of the Army, assigning him to the command of the Department of the Columbia, and is assigned to the command of the Department of California, Headquarters San Francisco, Cal.

By order of the Secretary of War.

R. A. Alger, Secretary of War.

GEO. D. RUGGLES, A. G.

G. O. 11, MAY 13, 1897, DEPT. CALIFORNIA.

1st Lieut. J. F. Reynolds Landis, 1st Cav., is hereby announced as Aid to the Major General commanding the Department.

G. O. 12, MAY 14, 1897, DEPT. COLORADO.

The undersigned having at his own request, after more than 40 years' continuous service as a commissioned officer, been placed upon the retired list of the Army, hereby relinquishes command of this Department.

JAMES W. FORSYTH, Maj. Gen., U. S. A.

G. O. 13, MAY 14, 1897, DEPT. CALIFORNIA.

Pursuant to the direction of the President, conveyed in telegraphic orders of this date, the undersigned hereby assumes command of this Department.

WILLIAM R. SHAFTER, Brig. Gen., U. S. A.

G. O. 14, MAY 15, 1897, DEPT. CALIFORNIA.

The following named officers are appointed and announced as aides-de-camp to the Brigadier General commanding the Department: 1st Lieut. Robert H. Noble, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. John D. Mile, 5th Art.

By command of Brig. Gen. Shafter:

S. W. GROESBECK, Judge Adv., U. S. A.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Maj. Gen. James W. Forsyth, having served more than forty years as a commissioned officer of the Army, is retired from active service this date, at his own request, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1882. (H. Q. A., May 14.)

STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Guy C. M. Godfrey, Asst. Surg., now on temporary duty in St. Paul, will proceed on May 15 to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., for temporary duty with troops in the field, in the National Park, during the season. (S. O. 56, D. D., May 5.)

Capt. Theodore E. True, Asst. Q. M., will ship to Fort Walla Walla, Wash., five conical wall tents complete for use of troops en route to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo. (S. O. 74, D. C., May 6.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about May 23, 1897, is granted Maj. John M. Banister, Surg. (S. O. 87, D. M., May 13.)

Maj. William M. Maynadier, in complying with War Department order of Sept. 26, 1895, published in S. O. 226, Sept. 27, 1895, from Headquarters of the Army, will proceed to his home via Portland, Ore. (H. Q. A., May 13.)

Leave for twenty-one days, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Lieut. Col. William Ludlow, C. E. (H. Q. A., May 14.)

1st Lieut. John W. Joyes, Ord. Dept., will be relieved from duty at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., on July 31, 1897, and will then report by letter to the Chief of Ordnance for assignment to duty. (H. Q. A., May 14.)

The following named privates of the Hospital Corps are detailed as acting hospital stewards, and will be sent to the posts designated: Charles H. Soll, now at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Tex., to Fort Clark, Tex.; Bertrand H. Giffin, now at West Point, New York, to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. (H. Q. A., May 14.)

The following changes are made in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department: Capt. John T. Knight, Asst. Q. M., is relieved from duty at the General Depot of the Quartermaster's Department, Jeffersonville, Ind., and will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., assume charge of the construction of public buildings at that post, and relieve Capt. John W. Summerhayes, Asst. Q. M., who will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., and assume charge of the construction of public buildings at that post. (H. Q. A., May 14.)

The leave granted Capt. Edward C. Carter, Asst. Surg., is extended two months. (H. Q. A., May 15.)

The C. O. Fort Barrancas, will send Acting Hosp. Stew. Roger Q. Roberts to Fort McPherson for duty at that post. (S. O. 117, D. E., May 17.)

Leave for two days is granted Capt. F. R. Keefer, Asst. Surg. (Washington Barracks, May 14.)

The C. O. Fort Crook, Neb., will send Act. Hosp. Stew. Ottomar Oliver, Hospital Corps, U. S. A., to report for duty at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (S. O. 52, D. P., May 13.)

The following changes are made in the stations of officers of the Medical Dept.: Capt. Charles E. Woodruff, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Sheridan, Ill., to take effect June 1, 1897, and will then report to the C. O. Fort Custer, Mont., for duty; 1st Lieut. Powell C. Fauntleroy, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Niobrara, Neb., to take effect upon the arrival at that post of Capt. Philip G. Wales, Asst. Surg., and will then report at Fort Robinson, Neb., for duty; 1st Lieut. Chas.

Lynch, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Robinson, Neb., to take effect upon the arrival at that post of Lieut. Fauntleroy, and will then report at Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty. (H. Q. A., May 17.)

Comy. Sergt. Isidore Kalmus, having been found guilty of violation of the 62d Article of War, was sentenced "to forfeit \$10 of his pay." (H. Q. A., May 17.)

Capt. W. E. Purviance, Asst. Surg., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Fort Columbus, May 18.)

Leave for one month, to take effect May 24, is granted Maj. George W. Adair, Surg. (S. O. 117, D. E., May 18.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. W. C. Bennett, 6th Inf. (S. O. 118, D. E. May 19.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

1st CAVALRY.—COL. ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD.

The leave granted Capt. Otto L. Hein, 1st Cav., is extended twenty-three days. (S. O. 87, D. M., May 13.)

2d Lieut. William Yates, 1st Cav., is detailed for a two years' course of instruction at the Infantry and Cavalry school, Fort Leavenworth, commencing Sept. 1. (H. Q. A., May 19.)

2d CAVALRY.—COLONEL GEORGE G. HUNTT.

Leave for one month is granted Lieut. Col. Henry E. Noyes, 2d Cav. (Fort Wingate, N. M.), with permission to apply for an extension of two months and fifteen days. (S. O. 34, D. Col., May 6.)

3d CAVALRY.—COL. ANSON MILLS.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about June 1, 1897, is granted 2d Lieut. Andrew E. Williams, 3d Cav. (H. Q. A., May 13.)

The Lieutenant Colonel, Headquarters, Staff and Band of the 3d Cavalry are relieved from duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and there take station during the present month. (H. Q. A., May 13.)

Leave for one month in granted Capt. George H. Morgan, 3d Cav. (S. O. 87, D. M., May 13.)

Leave for two months and fifteen days, to take effect on or about June 10, 1897, is granted 2d Lieut. Lincoln C. Andrews, 3d Cav. (H. Q. A., May 15.)

4th CAVALRY.—COL. CHAS. E. COMPTON.

Capt. James B. Erwin, 4th Cav., will commence the march of Troops D and H, of that regiment from Fort Walla Walla, Wash., to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., on May 20, proceeding by the southern route passing through Baker City, Ore., and Boise, Hailey and Camas, Idaho, and aiming to arrive at Fort Yellowstone on or about June 21. The C. O. of Fort Walla Walla will furnish wagon transportation for the march, which will accompany the squadron to Martin, Idaho (the point where the Fort Yellowstone transportation will be available), and thence will return to its present station. Capt. Erwin will appoint an officer of his command to act as Quartermaster and Commissary. The Post Surgeon of Fort Walla Walla will furnish him with medical supplies, and the C. O. of that post will detail a competent member of its Hospital Corps detachment to attend the troops, whom Capt. Erwin will properly mount and who will return to Fort Walla Walla upon arrival at Fort Yellowstone. (S. O. 75, D. C., May 7.)

5th CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES F. WADE.

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. Fred W. Foster, 5th Cav. (S. O. 50, D. T., May 11.)

2d Lieut. Francis Le J. Parker, 5th Cav., is detailed for duty at U. S. Military Academy, West Point, from Aug. 20, 1897. (H. Q. A., May 20.)

7th CAVALRY.—COL. EDWIN V. SUMNER.

The leave on surgeon's certificate granted 2d Lieut. G. W. Cole, 7th Cav., is extended two months and five days on account of sickness. (H. Q. A., May 20.)

9th CAVALRY.—COL. DAVID PERRY.

Under the extraordinary circumstances stated, leave of absence for one month, to take effect on or about May 25, 1897, is granted Additional 2d Lieut. Lanning Parsons, 9th Cav., Fort Robinson, Neb. (S. O. 52, D. P., May 13.)

10th CAVALRY.—COL. JOHN K. MIZNER.

The following transfers are made in the 10th Cav.: 1st Lieut. John B. McDonald, from Troop F to Troop L; 1st Lieut. William E. Shipp, from Troop L to Troop F. (H. Q. A., May 13.)

1st ARTILLERY.—COL. ROYAL T. FRANK.

Lieut. Col. Marcus P. Miller, 1st Art., is relieved from further duty as a member of the board to test Range and Position Finders, appointed by par. 11, S. O. 249, Oct. 24, 1890, from H. Q. A., A. G.'s O. (H. Q. A., May 13.)

Leave for two days is granted 2d Lieut. J. A. Shipton, 1st Art. (Fort Monroe, May 14.)

Corp. J. S. Lough has been promoted Sergeant, and Pvt. W. C. Perry appointed Corporal in Battery F, 1st Artillery.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. T. B. Mott, 1st Art., aide-de-camp, is made to take effect May 25, 1897, and is extended ten days. (H. Q. A., May 20.)

2d ARTILLERY.—COL. ALEX. C. M. PENNINGTON.

Leave for one month, to take effect about May 20, is granted to Capt. George Mitchell, 2d Art. (S. O. 115, D. E., May 15.)

Pvt. Frank Duffy, Co. C, 2d Art., has been appointed Corporal.

Lance Corp. Chester Williams, Co. C, 2d Art., has been appointed Corporal.

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. M. G. Zalliski, 2d Art. (Fort Adams, May 14.)

3d ARTILLERY.—COL. MARCUS P. MILLER.

Leave for five days, with permission to apply for an extension of one day, is granted 1st Lieut. G. O. Squier, 3d Art. (Fort Monroe, May 16.)

1st Lieut. George O. Squier, 3d Art., will proceed, via New York City, to the works of Warner & Swasey, Cleveland, Ohio, on official business. (H. Q. A., May 17.)

4th ARTILLERY.—COL. FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

Leave for twelve days is granted 1st Lieut. J. A. Lundeen, 4th Art. (S. O. 115, D. E., May 15.)

Leave for two days is granted 1st Lieut. J. E. McMahon, 4th Art. (Fort Monroe, May 14.)

5th ARTILLERY.—COL. WM. M. GRAHAM.

2d Lieut. J. W. Hinkley, Jr., 5th Art., and detachment will proceed to Fort Columbus for temporary guard duty. (Fort Hamilton, May 13.)

Leave for four days is granted 1st Lieut. J. C. Bush, 5th Art. (Fort Columbus, May 14.)

2d Lieut. C. H. Arnold, 5th Art., is detailed Range Officer. (Fort Wadsworth, May 15.)

2d Lieut. William C. Davis, 5th Art., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the State Agricultural College of Colorado, Fort Collins, Col., to take effect Sept. 1, 1897, and will report in person on that date for duty accordingly and relieve 1st Lieut. Harry D. Humphrey, 20th Inf., who will then proceed to join his company. (H. Q. A., May 15.)

1st Lieut. John D. Miley, 5th Art., now on temporary duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will report to Brig. Gen. William R. Shafter, commanding the Department of California, for appointment and duty as aide-de-camp to that officer. (H. Q. A., May 15.)
The leave for seven days granted Col. William M. Graham, 5th Art., extended seven days, is further extended fourteen days. (S. O. 117, D. E., May 18.)
Pvt. J. W. Horstman, Co. L, 5th Art., has been appointed Corporal.

4th INFANTRY.—COL. ROBERT H. HALL.
Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 2d Lieut. Frederic T. Stetson, 4th Inf. (S. O. 87, D. M., May 13.)
1st Lieut. Fred W. Sladen, 4th Inf., Aide-de-Camp, will proceed at once to Fort Townsend, Wash., investigate certain matters connected with the management of that military reservation, and thereupon return to his permanent station, Vancouver Barracks, and submit full report of his action. The nature and extent of the investigation desired will be communicated to Lieut. Sladen by the Department Commander. (S. O. 72, D. Columbia, May 4.)

5th INFANTRY.—COL. HENRY C. COOK.
Cos. E and G, 5th Inf., with Band, will, upon May 29, proceed to Marietta, Ga., to take part in the memorial day services there. (Fort McPherson, May 15.)
1st Lieut. Joseph M. T. Partello, 5th Inf., is detailed to attend the encampment of the Illinois National Guard, commencing in July, 1897. (H. Q. A., May 13.)
1st Lieut. Hunter Liggett and 2d Lieut. John W. Heavey, 5th Inf., are detailed to attend the encampment of the Georgia Volunteers at Griffin, Ga., the 8th to the 21st of June, 1897. (H. Q. A., May 20.)
Lieut. T. M. Defrees, 5th Inf., will be relieved from duty with the Indian National Guard. (H. Q. A., May 20.)

6th INFANTRY.—COL. MELVILLE A. COCHRAN.
Leave for four months, to take effect in May, 1897, is granted Capt. Stephen Baker, 6th Inf. (H. Q. A., May 13.)
1st Lieut. W. K. Jones, 6th Inf., is relieved from duty with Co. C; 1st Lieut. W. C. Bennett is attached to Co. C. (Fort Thomas, May 15.)

7th INFANTRY.—COL. HENRY C. MERRIAM.
Capt. Edward E. Hardin, 7th Inf., is detailed to attend the encampment of the National Guard of New York at Peekskill, N. Y., June 19 to July 31, 1897. (H. Q. A., May 20.)

8th INFANTRY.—COL. JAS. J. VAN HORN.
1st Lieut. William A. Mercer, 8th Inf., is detailed as Acting Indian Agent at the Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Neb., to succeed Capt. William H. Beck, 10th Cav., who is relieved, to take effect on the transfer of his duties to Lieut. Mercer, and will then join his troop. Lieut. Mercer will report in person to the Adjutant General before proceeding to the agency above named. (H. Q. A., May 15.)

9th INFANTRY.—COL. W. J. LYSTER.
Leave for two months, to take effect on or about June 1, 1897, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. William L. Carpenter, 9th Inf. (H. Q. A., May 15.)
Capt. Edgar B. Robertson, 9th Inf., is detailed to attend the encampment of the 2d Brigade, Pennsylvania National Guard, from the 17th to the 24th of July, 1897. (H. Q. A., May 15.)
Sergeant Frank M. McDermott, Co. D, 9th Inf., tried by General Court-Martial at Madison Barracks, and found guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in that he failed to salute his superior officer, was sentenced "To be reprimanded by the reviewing authority." Maj. Gen. Merritt says: "The finding and sentence are disapproved. There is nothing in the testimony adduced before the court to indicate that the accused had any intention to violate the rules of military etiquette, while his excellent record as a soldier favors the belief that he had no such intention. Sergeant McDermott will be released from arrest and returned to duty. (S. O. 116, D. E., May 17.)

10th INFANTRY.—COL. EDWARD P. PEARSON.
Leave for four months, to take effect Sept. 1, 1897, is granted 2d Lieut. John F. Stephens, 10th Inf. (H. Q. A., May 13.)

11th INFANTRY.—COL. ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.
The following appointment was on May 10 made in Co. G, 11th Inf.; Pvt. Patrick J. Leonard, to be Corporal, vice Jones, deserted.
At his own request, Corp. Charles Hess, Co. C, 11th Inf., was on May 11 reduced to the grade of private.
The following appointment was on May 9 made in Co. D, 11th Inf.: Pvt. John Shaughnessy to be Corporal, vice Ritter, transferred.

12th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN N. ANDREWS.
The following promotion and appointment were on May 12 made in Co. A, 12th Infantry: Corp. Thomas F. O'Rourke, to be Sergeant, vice Kannigieser (Band), assigned to Co. F. Pvt. George T. Moles, to be Corporal, vice O'Rourke, promoted.
The following appointment was on May 14 made in Co. A, 12th Infantry: Pvt. Austin O. Sims, to be Corporal, vice Anderson, discharged.

Leave for two months and seventeen days, to take effect on or about June 12, 1897, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles C. Ballou, 12th Inf. (H. Q. A., May 15.)

13th INFANTRY.—COL. ALFRED T. SMITH.
1st Lieut. J. B. Goe, 13th Inf., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Fort Columbus, May 18.)
Cos. B, D and F, 13th Infantry, under command of Lieut. Col. W. S. Worth, and the Governors Island Band will proceed to Philadelphia, May 15, for service. (Fort Columbus, May 14.)

Corp. W. Lewis has been promoted Sergeant, and Pvt. R. C. Vrooman appointed Corporal in Co. F, 13th Infantry.
Lieut. A. P. Buffington, 13th Inf., will take charge of the post garden during the absence on leave of Capt. J. S. Bishop. (Fort Niagara, May 13.)
Lance Corp. C. Stacey, Co. D, 13th Inf., has been appointed Corporal.

14th INFANTRY.—COL. T. M. ANDERSON.
A handsome roster of the officers of the 14th Infantry, with list of battles participated in by the regiment during the war, etc., is received this week.

15th INFANTRY.—COL. EDWARD MOALE.
Leave for twenty days, to take effect about May 12, is granted 1st Lieut. Will T. May, 15th Inf. (S. O. 35, D. C., May 7.)
1st Lieut. W. T. May, 15th Inf., will report for duty May 30, 1897, with Indiana National Guard, to relieve 1st Lieut. T. M. Defrees, 5th Inf. (H. Q. A., May 20.)

16th INFANTRY.—COL. HUGH A. THEAKER.
The extension of leave granted Capt. William C. McFarland, 16th Inf., is further extended four days. (H. Q. A., May 15.)

17th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN S. POLAND.
Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. T. L. Smith, 17th Inf. (Columbus Barracks, May 13.)
2d Lieut. J. L. Donovan, 17th Inf., is appointed Commissary during the temporary absence on leave of Lieut. Bush. (Fort Columbus, May 14.)
Leave for one month, to take effect about May 25, 1897, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Howard R. Perry, 17th Inf. (S. O. 118, D. E., May 19.)
Pvt. Andrew S. Grant, Co. E, 17th Inf., has been appointed Lance Corporal in that organization, to date May 10, 1897.

18th INFANTRY.—COL. DAVID D. VAN VALZAH.
Leave for four months, to take effect Sept. 1, 1897, is granted 1st Lieut. John C. Gregg, 18th Inf. (H. Q. A., May 13.)

19th INFANTRY.—COL. SIMON SNYDER.
The leave granted 1st Lieut. Harris L. Roberts, 19th Inf., is extended one day. (H. Q. A., May 14.)

20th INFANTRY.—COL. HAMILTON S. HAWKINS.
1st Lieut. Harry D. Humphrey, 20th Inf., is relieved as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the State Agricultural College, of Colorado, Fort Collins, to take effect Sept. 1, and will join his company. (H. Q. A., May 15.)

The two battalions of the 20th Infantry left Fort Leavenworth May 15 on a short practice march, one battalion going by the way of Easton and returning by way of Lansing, and the other going by way of Lansing and returning by way of Easton.

21st INFANTRY.—COL. JACOB KLINE.
Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. A. L. Parmeter, 21st Inf. (Plattsburg Barracks, May 11.)

22d INFANTRY.—COL. CHARLES A. WIKOFF.
Lance Corp. William J. Crosby, Co. B, 22d Inf., was on May 9 promoted Corporal, vice Jankowski, reduced.

23d INFANTRY.—COL. SAMUEL OVENSHEINE.
Ordinary leave for three months, to take effect upon the expiration of the leave granted him in S. O. 47, May 4, 1897, Dept. of Texas, is granted 2d Lieut. Howard L. Laubach, 23d Inf. (H. Q. A., May 15.)

ARMY BOARDS.

A board of medical officers, to consist of Maj. Valery Howard, Surg.; Maj. George H. Torney, Surg.; Capt. Leonard Wood, Asst. Surg., is appointed to meet at West Point, N. Y., June 1, 1897, for the physical examination of the cadets of the graduating class at the U. S. Military Academy, and such other cadets and candidates for admission thereto as may be ordered before it. (H. Q. A., May 13.)

COURTS MARTIAL.

G. C. M. at Fort Logan, Col., May 12. Detail: Maj. Augustus W. Corlies, 7th Inf.; Capt. William Quinton, 7th Inf.; Capt. Frederick M. H. Kendrick, 7th Inf.; Capt. Charles A. Worden, 7th Inf.; Capt. James B. Jackson, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. George W. McIver, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Maury Nichols, 7th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Geo. H. Jamerson, 7th Inf.; 2d Lieut. William G. Sills, 2d av.; 2d Lieut. Samuel V. McClure, 7th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles E. Russell, 7th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Thomas A. Wansboro, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William O. Johnson, 7th Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 34, D. Col., May 6.)

At St. Francis Barracks, Fla., May 19. Detail: Capt. Henry W. Hubbell, 1st Art.; Francis J. Ives, Asst. Surg.; William P. Van Ness, 1st Lieut. Albert Todd, Q. M.; John V. White, Adj.; George W. Van Deusen, 1st Art., and 1st Lieut. Frank S. Harlow, 1st Art., Judge Adv. (S. O. 114, D. E., May 14.)

At Fort McHenry, Md., May 19. Detail: Capt. Richard P. Strong, Peter Leary, Jr., William Everett, 1st Lieut. Clarence Deems, Lucien G. Berry, Alfred M. Hunter, 4th Art., and 2d Lieut. Samuel A. Kephart, 4th Art., Judge Adv. (S. O. 115, D. E., May 15.)

At Madison Barracks, May 19. Detail: Capt. Alfred Morton, Alpheus H. Bowman, Morris C. Foote, William L. Carpenter, John A. Baldwin, Thomas S. McCaleb, 1st Lieut. George Palmer, André W. Brewster, Frank De W. Ramsey, 2d Lieut. Charles C. Clark, Arthur W. Yates, Louis B. Lawton, Louis H. Lewis, and 2d Lieut. Thomas F. Dwyer, 9th Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 115, D. E., May 15.)

At Fort Niagara, N. Y., May 21. Detail: Capt. William Auman, Jesse C. Chance, 1st Lieut. Henry D. Styer, Munroe McFarland, 2d Lieut. Joseph C. Fox, John H. Parker, Paul B. Malone, 13th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Charles H. Paine, 13th Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 116, D. E., May 17.)

At Fort Sherman, Idaho, May 17. Detail: Capt. William V. Richards, 16th Inf.; Theophilus W. Morrison, 16th Inf.; Samuel R. Whitall, 16th Inf.; Thomas C. Woodbury, 16th Inf.; Leven C. Allen, 16th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Lewis S. Sorley, 16th Inf.; John E. Woodward, 16th Inf.; Isaac Erwin, 16th Inf.; Guy G. Palmer, 16th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Beaumont B. Buck, 16th Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 76, D. C., May 11.)

Garrison C. M., Fort Niagara. Detail: Capt. J. C. Chance and H. I. Raymond and Lieut. H. D. Styer and J. C. Fox. (Fort Niagara, May 16.)

Garrison C. M., Fort Adams. Detail: Capt. L. Lomia and O. E. Wood, and Lieut. G. N. Whistler and D. Skerrett, 5th Art. (Fort Adams, May 10.)
Garrison C. M., Fort Adams. Detail: Lieut. G. F. E. Harrison, Q. M.; H. C. Schumm, M. G. Zalinski, and D. E. Aultman, 2d Art. (Fort Adams, May 6.)

Garrison C. M., Washington Barracks. Detail: Capt. W. Ennis, Lieut. L. H. Walker, G. L. Anderson and G. G. Heiner, 4th Art. (Washington Barracks, May 11.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Comy, Sergt. David B. Jeffers, Fort Custer, Mont.; 1st Sergt. Theodore Zeissler, Co. H, 2d Inf., Fort Keogh, Mont.; 1st Sergt. Charles L. Hart, Co. F, 4th Inf., Fort Sheridan, Ill.; 1st Sergt. Benjamin Arms, Co. A, 24th Inf., Fort Douglas, Utah; Sergt. George Berg, Co. H, 17th Inf., Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Sergt. Andrew Jones, Troop H, 9th Cav., Fort Robinson, Neb. (H. Q. A., May 17.)

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

MAY 17.—Brig. Gen. Zenas Randall Bliss, to be Major General, May 14, 1897, vice Forsyth, retired from active service.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

MAY 17.—Lieut. Col. Evan Miles, 1st Inf., to be Colonel.
Maj. William Henry Bisbee, 8th Inf., to be Lieutenant Colonel.
Capt. Benjamin Hall Rogers, 13th Inf., to be Major.
1st Lieut. James Buick Goe, 13th Inf., to be Captain.
2d Lieut. Ernest Bertrand Gose, 8th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant.
Candidate Pvt. Bert H. Merchant, Troop E, 1st Cav., to be 2d Lieutenant.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Officers recently promoted are assigned as follows: Col. H. C. Cook, to the 5th Inf.; Lieut. Col. A. H. Bainbridge, to the 4th Inf.; Maj. R. L. Eskridge, to the 10th Inf.; Capt. A. C. Ducat, Jr., to the 24th Inf.; Capt. Stephen O'Connor, to the 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. H. G. Lyon, to the 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. George D. Moore, to the 23d Inf., and granted one month's leave. 2d Lieut. Ira L. Reeves, appointed from Sergeant Co. B, 4th Inf., to the 17th Inf., Co. E, Columbus Barracks. 2d Lieut. E. S. Walton, appointed from Corporal Co. F, 15th Inf., to 18th Inf., Co. D, Fort Bliss. (H. Q. A., May 20.)

Leave of absence for twenty-three days is granted Maj. Robert H. White, Surg. (S. O. 59, D. C., May 12.)
Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. J. Franklin Bell, 7th Cav., Aid. (S. O. 59, D. C., May 12.)

At his own request, 1st Lieut. J. Franklin Bell, 7th Cav., is relieved from duty as Aide-de-Camp on the staff of the Brigadier General Commanding, Dept. of California, and is directed to proceed to Fort Apache, Ariz., at the expiration of the leave granted him under Par. 4, S. O. No. 59, c. s., this Department, and report for duty with the troop to which he is attached. (G. O. 10, D. C., May 12.)

Leave for three months and ten days, with permission to go beyond sea, to take effect about May 28, 1897, is granted 1st Lieut. Frederick S. Strong, Adj., 4th Art. (H. Q. A., May 19.)

Par. 1, S. O. 111, May 13, 1897, H. Q. A., relieving the Lieutenant Colonel, Headquarters, Staff and Band of the 3d Cavalry from duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and directing them to proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and there take station during the month of May, is amended so as to take effect not later than June 10, 1897. (H. Q. A., May 19.)

Leave for three months, to take effect Sept. 1, 1897, is granted 2d Lieut. George D. Guyer, 16th Inf. (H. Q. A., May 19.)

The extension of leave granted Capt. Jesse M. Lee, 9th Inf., is further extended twelve days. (H. Q. A., May 19.)

Leave for one month and fourteen days is granted Lieut. Col. Marcus P. Miller, 1st Art. (H. Q. A., May 19.)

Capt. Herbert E. Tutherly, 1st Cav., is detailed to attend the encampment of the National Guard of Vermont, at Chester, Vt., from the 9th to the 13th of August, 1897. (H. Q. A., May 19.)

Leave for four months, to take effect upon his relief from duty at the U. S. M. A., is granted 1st Lieut. Barrington K. West, 6th Cav. (H. Q. A., May 19.)

1st Lieut. George W. Goode, 1st Cav., is relieved from the operation of par. 10, S. O. 96, April 26, 1897, H. Q. A., which details him for instruction at the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan. (H. Q. A., May 19.)

Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. Johnson Hagood, 2d Art. (Fort Trumbull, May 18.)

1st Lieut. James M. Kennedy, Asst. Surg., is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Custer, Mont., and will rejoin his proper station, Fort Missoula, Mont. (S. O. 60, D. D., May 14.)

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. M. G. Zalinski, 2d Art., is extended ten days. (S. O. 119, D. E. May 20.)

1st Lieut. Benj. H. Randolph, 3d Art., is relieved from duty as a member of the G. C. M. instituted by par. 2, S. O. No. 57, c. s., D. C. (S. O. 58, D. C., May 10.)

Leave for two days is granted 2d Lieut. Delamere Skerrett, 5th Art. (Fort Slocum, May 14.)

Sergt. J. Greene, A. 5th Art., has been transferred at his own request as a Private to K, at Fort Wadsworth.

1st Lieut. J. H. Frier, 17th Inf., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Columbus Barracks, May 17.)

1st Lieut. J. H. Frier, 17th Inf., is temporarily assigned to Co. F. (Columbus Barracks, May 16.)

Comy. Sergt. John A. Gosline (appointed May 17, 1897, from 1st Sergeant, Co. D, 25th Inf.), now at Fort Custer, Mont., is assigned to that post. (H. Q. A., May 18.)

The following transfers are ordered: Post Q. M. Sergt. Thomas Grant, now at St. Paul, Minn., having relinquished the unexpired portion of furlough granted him from Fort Yates, N. D., to West Point, N. Y., to relieve Post Q. M. Sergt. Charles T. Ward; Sergt. Ward, when thus relieved, to Willets Point, N. Y., to relieve Post Q. M. Sergt. Thomas Mealia; Sergt. Mealia, when thus relieved, to Fort Yates, N. D. (H. Q. A., May 15.)

Capt. Robert J. C. Irvine, 11th Inf., will repair to Washington, D. C., and report to the Adjutant General of the Army for duty. (H. Q. A., May 18.)
Capt. John T. Knight, A. Q. M., will report in person to the C. O., Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, for duty as Quartermaster of that post, and will perform the duties of that position in addition to those assigned him in par. 2, S. O. No. 112, May 14, 1897, H. Q. A. (H. Q. A., May 18.)

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about July 1, 1897, is granted Capt. William A. Nichols, 23d Inf. (H. Q. A., May 18.)

Lieut. Col. William E. Waters, Deputy Surg. Gen., will be relieved from duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, on July 15, 1897, and will then proceed to his home, where, at his own request, and for his own convenience, he is authorized to await retirement. (H. Q. A., May 18.)

Leave for ten days is granted Col. John H. Page, 3d Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 59, D. D., May 13.)

1st Lieut. James M. Kennedy, Asst. Surg., is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Custer, Mont., and will rejoin his proper station, Fort Missoula, Mont. (S. O. 60, D. D., May 14.)

A. G. C. M. at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., May 11. Detail: Capt. Ramsay D. Potts, 3d Art.; Capt. James Lockett, 4th Cav.; Capt. Louis P. Brant, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Benjamin H. Randolph, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Charles B. Satterlee, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Alexander T. Dean, 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Dana W. Kilburn, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles L. Bent, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Dennis E. Nolan, 1st Inf. 1st Lieut. John D. Barrette, 3d Art., Judge Adv. (S. O. 57, D. Cal., May 8.)

A WORD FOR THE INFANTRY.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":
Referring to an article recently published in the "Journal" claiming that injustice has been done to the artillery branch of the service in the re-election of general officers, I would invite attention to the fact that out of the seventeen line Generals on the Army register of 1897, only three were from the infantry and seven were from the artillery, beside three in the Staff Departments.

Also that twenty-three artillery officers were transferred to the infantry as field officers in the reorganization, none of whom lost their places in the consolidation. And finally that seven general officers credited to the infantry were transferred to us from other branches of the service, and all, with one exception, from the cavalry and artillery, to wit: Gens. Sherman, Stanley, Meigs, Gibbon, Ruger, Willcox and Wheaton. INFANTRY.

The troops at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., will follow this year, as usual, the annual programme of target practice at Arcadia, Mo.

BLACK, STARR & FROST
SUCCESSORS TO
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Fifth Avenue, Cor. 28th Street.

DIAMONDS, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN,
WATCHES, JEWELRY, STERLING SILVER
AND PLATED WARE, CLOCKS, BRONZES
AND FANCY GOODS. Will give SPECIAL
ATTENTION to ALL ORDERS BY MAIL; also
FOR GOODS OUTSIDE OF OUR LINE.

BLACK, STARR & FROST have models of the
West Point Class Rings for many years, and can
supply duplicates (in case of loss) at short notice.

F. W. DEVOE & C. T. RAYNOLDS CO.,
ARTISTS' MATERIALS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Catalogues of our various departments on request.
NEW YORK—201 Fulton St. CHICAGO—176 Randolph St.

PRIVATE FAMILY.—Spacious, cool rooms, with board;
home comfort; convenient to Navy Yard. 306 Washington
avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES CURED INSTANTLY
Our INVISIBLE TUBE Cushions help when all else fails,
as glasses help eyes. Self Adjusting. NO PAIN. Whispers
heard. Send to F. Hesse Co., 85-8 5th Ave., N. Y. for free book. Office Trial Free

HAIR HEALTH RENEWS YOUTHFUL COLOR
GRAY HAIR, Covers Bald Spots, Stops Dandruff, Hair Falling, Scalp
Disease, Don't Wash Hair, Best Hair Dressing, 50c. per bottle. Send to
London Supply Co. 651 Broadway, New York, and Hair Dress & Supply Co. 100 Nassau St. N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON
PURE RYE.

Bottled at the Distillery.

With an absolute Guaranty of purity and original
condition.

Owing to its fine, full, mellow flavor, this whiskey commands
the highest price in barrels (to wholesale dealers)
of any brand now on the market; and is the basis of
most of the bottled blended whiskeys now so largely advertised.

The consumer buying this—the only distillery bottling
of MOUNT VERNON (in SQUARE bottles, each bearing the
numbered guaranty label) secures the highest grade of Pure
Rye Whiskey in its natural condition, entirely free from
adulteration with cheap spirits and flavorings.

For medicinal use it has the endorsement of the most
prominent physicians throughout the United States.

THE COOK & BERNHEIMER CO.,
No. 146 Franklin St., New York City.

CALIFORNIA VINTAGE CO.
GEORGE HAMLIN,
President.

31 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK.
Choicest Old Clarets, White Wines,
Grape Brandy, Port, Sherry, Muscatel, Etc.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

LUCKEY & SAMMIS, Tailors.
ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORMS.
206-208 BROADWAY, COR. FULTON ST., NEW YORK.
Lowest Prices. Liberal Terms. Fitting Guaranteed.

The success of co-operation in the British Army and
Navy is shown by the fact that the business of the Army
and Navy Co-operative Company for the past year was
\$15,000,000, and the original shareholders received a
dividend of 200 per cent. A proposition was made at the
annual meeting to hereafter devote 1/50th part of the
society's net profits to charity.

Some remarkable performances in the matter of drilling
steel are said to have been accomplished in the
United States with drills in the bodies of which have
been inserted tubes conveying oil under pressure to the
point. With such a drill a hole three-quarters inch in
diameter has been drilled through steel to a depth of
twelve inches in fifteen minutes. The speed of rotation
was 1,000 turns per minute, and the oil was supplied
at the rate of two gallons per minute.

One of the weaknesses of Constantinople is in its lack
of a sufficient water supply, the city possessing no wells,
being wholly dependent on cisterns and water courses.
The gigantic cisterns of antiquity are now in ruins, while
the water courses would soon fall into the hands of an
enemy landing. A French company has been supplying
Constantinople with filtered water from Derkos, but this
also could speedily be cut off from the city. This dearth
of water would, however, be also likely to be severely
felt by an enemy on disembarkation, as drinking water is

JACOB REED'S SONS
Merchant and
Military Tailors
Makers of Uniforms for Officers of the Army and Navy. Moderate
Prices for High Grade, Strictly Regulation Goods.
Seventy Years' Experience.
Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Price List on Application.



Established in 1836.

Potted Meats,
Lunch Meats,
Boneless Hams,
Rolled Ox
Tongue,
Game,
Curried Fowl.

BONED TURKEY, BONED CHICKEN,
Truffled Chicken Livers, Soups, Plum Pudding, Extra Quality
Peaches and Pears, &c.

No solder used inside the can. No Acid ever used in soldering
the cans. We make no pretension to cheap prices, but
GUARANTEE THE QUALITY OF EVERY CAN.

Sold by all first-class Grocers.
RICHARDSON & ROBBINS,
Dover, Del.

SYPHONS OF HYGEIA
Carbonic, Vichy and Seltzer.

Hygeia Club Soda,
Hygeia Sarsaparilla,
Hygeia Ginger Ale.

ALL PRODUCTS MADE WITH HYGEIA
DISTILLED WATER AS A BASIS, AND
ARE ADAPTED FOR ANY CLIMATE.

Hygeia Distilled Water Co.,

349, 351 and 353 West 12th St., New York.

A GENTLEMAN'S SMOKE

YALE MIXTURE.

Made by MARBURG BROS.,
The American Tobacco Co., Successors.

A Delightful Blend of

St. James' Parish, Louisiana, Perique, Genuine
Imported Turkish, Extra Bright Plug Cut, Ex-
tra Bright Long Cut and Marburg Bros.' Cele-
brated Brand "Pickings."

so scarce on the coast that great difficulty has been ex-
perienced in the summer in getting enough at times for
two riding horses.

As England declines to further extend the courtesies of
her institutions for the education of naval architects to
American pupils, the graduates of the Naval Academy
must hereafter be educated at home. Lately England
has refused to permit the cadets at Glasgow to inspect
her leading shipyards or to receive any information what-
ever of a technical nature. The refusal to grant these
courtesies is said to have been due to jealousy at the high
stand taken by the Americans over her own men at the
various schools, and especially at Greenwich. In all
instances the American lads have taken the highest hon-
ors of their class, and in competition, too, with men their
seniors by many years. Of perhaps twenty boys sent
from the Naval Academy to these foreign schools, all
are now members of the Construction Corps, save five
who are dead, and one, Lewis Nixon, who is at the head
of a shipbuilding plant at Elizabethport, N. J. Eight
cadets are now taking the course abroad, five of whom
have already been commissioned Assistant Naval Con-
structors, and three will return home in June and be as-
signed to the corps. These young men are being educa-
ted at Glasgow and at Paris.

The New York "Tribune" says: "It is mere irony to
call a dock that lets in water all around a drydock, and
the Government engineers who built No. 3 at the New
York Navy Yard will have to give a serious and particu-
lar account of their work. Flocks of experts have al-
ready descended upon it like the clouds of cranes that
stream over Casbin and the Aralian estuaries, and when
their reports are all in we shall probably know what the

**IVORY
SOAP**

Divide a cake
with a stout thread
and you have *Two*
perfectly formed
cakes of convenient
size for the toilet.

IT
FLOATS

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CHICAGO.

matter is and where the responsibility lies. Government
work is expected to be the best of its kind always, but in
a good many cases it is a matter of expectation merely,
the fact being the other way. The failure of dock No. 3
leaves us without any spaciens enough to receive our
biggest ships, some of which are not fit for serv-
ice till they have been docked, and at the lowest calcula-
tion it will take several months to make the leaky one
water-tight, even if it has not ultimately to be rebuilt
altogether. The public will be curious to learn what
explanation its builders have to offer concerning their
work." Certainly some one should be held responsible
for this dock, in view of the repeated warnings that were
sounded in the "Army and Navy Journal" as to the char-
acter of the work for which the Government was paying
in advance of its contract.

There has been on the part of several politicians and
newspaper critics an inclination to abuse the Navy, or
that portion of it which is in Cretan waters, for the part
it has played. The discussion in the House of Commons
on Tuesday enabled Admiral Field to say a few words in
defense of it. People who have probably never obeyed
orders in their lives ignore the fact that our naval offi-
cers and men are simply performing their duty, and, as
Admiral Field said, a very distasteful duty it is. The
naval men, he declared, hated this business; he knew this
from communications he had received from the naval offi-
cers in Cretan waters. It was high time that some one
in the House should make this clear. Among the very
best traditions of the naval service is that which Blake
put into words more than two centuries ago. Its busi-
ness is not to question the instructions of the Govern-
ment, but "to keep foreigners from fooling us." Admiral
Field seemed to hint that our seamen when ordered to
bombard "fired wide," but we doubt if they have done
anything of the sort, for, however distasteful the busi-
ness may be, we cannot but believe they would carry it
out to the best of their ability.—Army and Navy Gazette.

The U. S. Army Aid Association, 82-84 Nassau street,
New York, have published a pamphlet entitled "Active
Service; or Gospel Work Among U. S. Soldiers." It is
a series of papers presenting and explaining the nature
and character of the chaplain's work in the U. S. Army,
edited by the Rev. T. G. Steward, D. D., Regimental
Chaplain, U. S. A. The introductory article is by Maj.
John B. Ketchum, corresponding secretary of the asso-
ciation. The other articles are by Chaplains Steward,
Macomber, Prioleau, Bateman, Robinson, Allensworth,
Nave, Weaver, Simpson, Barry, Ritner, Irish, Pierce,
ex-officer of the Army, a private soldier, an ex-Chaplain
of the British Army, and Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard,
U. S. A. These articles are well written and the pam-
phlet is a readable review of the influence of religious
work in the Army and the relationship of Chaplains to
the military service in ancient and modern times. Chap-
lain Nave gives with his article a characteristic letter by
Gen. Sherman, in which he says of a vacant position of
Chaplain: "I think there are several hundred applicants
now, each one of whom is stronger in the faith than St.
Paul, and most of whom, before appointment, are anx-
ious to be martyrs; but once appointed and confirmed,
they object to our frontier posts because they are ill-
adapted for raising a large family of small children. Of
course, the whole system is a farce, and meant to be so.
If Congress wanted the Army to have the influence of
religion, it would allow the Commanding officer of each
post, remote from civilization, to hire and pay for a min-
ister while employed, like surgeons." The volume which
is sent free contains portraits of Mr. Ketchum and Chap-
lains Steward, Macomber, Hammond, Prioleau, Bate-
man, Adams, Vattmann, Simpson, Porter, Barry, Ritner,
Pierce and Nave. Also a full-page illustration showing
part of a company of U. S. soldiers, Fort Leavenworth
Chapel at Easter, a night meeting at Fort Keogh, the
secretary's office, U. S. Army Aid Association, and other
smaller cuts.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY. (ESTABLISHED 1863.)

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1897.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

Subscription, \$3 a year. To clubs ordering five copies, \$4 each copy; clubs ordering 10 or more, \$3 each copy. Club rates are strictly in advance. The offer of the club rates is strictly limited to personal subscriptions and applies to the individual members of the services alone. To organizations of every kind the price is \$6 a year. Domestic Postage prepaid. Foreign Postage, \$1 per annum, should be added to the subscription price. Remittances should be made by express money order, post-office order, check or draft, made payable to W. C. and F. P. Church. Postmasters are obliged to register letters if requested. No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct. Change of address will be made as frequently as desired upon notification; not otherwise.

Immediate notice should be given of any delay or failure in the receipt of the "Journal."

To Advertisers.

To the subscription list of the "ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL" have been added at various times the subscription lists of the "Army and Navy Gazette," and the "United Service" Magazine, of Philadelphia, and the "Army and Navy Gazette," of Washington. The circulation of the "Journal," always larger than that of any other American paper of its class, has been steadily growing of late years, and now exceeds the combined circulation of all other Service Periodicals in the United States. It reaches a valuable class of readers scattered over the world and not accessible through other mediums.

The only official recognition ever accorded to a Service paper is found in Chap. 167, Sec. 13, U. S. Statutes at Large, which provided that "the laws relating to the Army, Navy, the Militia and the Marine Corps of the United States be published officially in the 'United States Army and Navy Journal.'" See also Scott's Military Digest, Par. 922.

Standard of measurement: 14 Agate lines to the inch. Standard width columns (four on page), \$5.00 per line per annum, \$3.00 per line six months, \$2.00 per line three months, 80 cts. per line one month, 25 cts. per line one issue. Editorial page (three columns on page), \$8.00 per line per annum, \$5.00 per line six months, \$3.00 per line three months, \$1.25 per line one month, 40 cts. per line one issue. Reading notices, 50 cts. per line, Agate.

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, Proprietors,
Bennett Bldg., 93-101 Nassau St., New York.

NEW NAVY—AND NEW TIMES.

Fifty years ago active popular interest in the Navy was substantially nil, except in so far as ships might be built or "repaired" about election time to give employment to voters.

There were practically no graduates of the Naval Academy, which was then only two years old. The number of men who had retired from the Navy was inconsiderable. There was very little knowledge of naval life and duties outside of the officers themselves. They knew how to handle ships—barring brigs apparently—and were good old-fashioned sailor men; but no better than, if equal to, their brothers who trod the decks of Yankee clippers. Their gunnery was that of the wooden quoin and rope breeching. So of all their science. Their trade was a mystery. The people who remembered the exploits of the Navy in the war of 1812 were complaisant; even in the face of the fierce attacks of the press begun a few years earlier upon commanding officers, whereby many were openly charged with persecution, favoritism and brutality, and in some instances with crime. It was mere complaisance, however, for the accused seemed to have few, if any, public advocates. The naval officer of romance, of Fenimore Cooper and Marryat, pleased the general fancy and was accepted as the true picture. The real individual neither understanding his fellow citizens himself, nor being understood by them, not unnaturally came to regard the little stratum in which he floated about as the actual world, and himself and his compeers as a sort of aristocracy holding a position to be asserted and maintained at all hazards, at all times and in all places against the wearers of the plain coat who paid him his wages. He rather enjoyed being bumptious, and now and then a duel resulted.

To-day there is a greater popular interest in the Navy than ever before. The people have followed the building of their new fleet. They are singularly well posted concerning even the details of the ships. The writer of this heard a miscellaneous crowd on Riverside Heights when the squadron came up to Grant's tomb identify each vessel, and discuss her peculiarities in detail and with remarkable intelligence.

There are about 2,200 living graduates of the Naval Academy. Of these, only a relatively small proportion are on the active list of the Navy, and, so long as the numbers in the several grades of that list are kept fixed by law, that proportion, of necessity, is constantly getting smaller. There is as much practical knowledge of the naval profession among the retired officers and ex-officers considered collectively, as there is among the officers on the active list, similarly considered. The active list is being recruited from boys, who have their profession to learn. The outside list (so to term those of the Navy who have retired or resigned) is being recruited mainly from men who have had actual experience over a greater or less period of time. A large proportion of these have had great experience. It is a foregone conclusion that an Admiral on retirement for age from the top, takes more knowledge out of the active list than the cadet who

then enters at the bottom brings into it. The special branches of knowledge of the active naval officer are no longer confined to himself. There are probably equally good experts in every part of his field; or, to put it in another way, he is simply a member of the great engineering profession practicing a limited specialty for the benefit of a single client—the United States. True, he is at times charged with diplomatic duties, which have nothing to do with engineering; but so are other citizens of every avocation, to whom in this respect, he is usually subordinate.

Those outside are also for the first time segregating. Witness the Graduate's Association and the Alumni Association of New York, also the Naval Reserves or Militia of thirteen States. The non-military organizations are restricted to graduates of the Naval Academy. The military organizations have been started and developed by ex-naval officers, and these in large measure now command them. All of these men retain their interest in the Navy. They are its immediate advocates—sometimes its critics. It is inevitable that the opinions of such a class should in some degree react on public opinion, and thus upon those whom public opinion controls to legislate and govern. And this influence becomes all the stronger when it is recognized that it is disinterested, patriotic, and obviously not directed to personal benefit or advantage. Against men who have exhausted all the naval honors and rewards obtainable, and against men who don't want them, charges of self-seeking will not lie. For the first time in its history the Navy has now a large and powerful body of adherents on shore, who can be relied upon to foster its interests in every progressive way.

This is distinctly a new order of things. It will not adapt itself to persons. The best progress will be made by those who recognize its logic, and conform to it. The adage reads "Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis"—and it is older than Darwin. All of which goes to show that the days of the chanty singing, tar-bucket, shiver-my-timbers, yo-heave-o mariner in the Navy are gone—happily gone—and his Bourbon characteristics ought to go with him. The active officer who conforms himself to antiquated ideals, or whose ultra-conservatism leads him to mistrust every effort on the part of his former comrades, looking to his own good and that of the service, merely sets himself against the tide, the Jacky of the pigtail and tarpaulin being as out of date as the Dodo. To imitate him now-a-days is retrogressive and silly. His lingo is an affectation and a bore, and is appreciated only at the flower shows, teapot presentations, cake walks and Sunday school festivals, to take part in which an inscrutable Providence permits ships to leave their squadron duties. The notions which prevailed in the cabins and ward rooms of the Cyane and the Brandywine and the St. Louis have no more proper place in those of the Indiana and the Oregon and the Minneapolis than rope-rigging has on military masts or 32 pounder smooth bores in two-story turrets.

WILSON'S LIFE OF GRANT.

As we recently had occasion to say, we have not had thus far any complete life of General Grant. The partial memoirs published immediately after the war are now out of print, and are found only in second-hand book stores, and are hard to find even there. These include books by Charles A. Dana and J. H. Wilson, by W. T. Adams, A. W. Alexander, J. T. Headley, Henry Coppée, E. E. Brown, C. McClellan, W. M. Thayer, J. G. Wilson, Edw. Howland, A. D. Richardson, H. L. Swift and others. There is material for biography in Grant's Personal Memoirs and Badeau's Military History of the General, but these are not biography, and they omit altogether their hero's civil history. Marshall has devoted an entire work to telling us about Grant's ancestry, and Ringwalt has gathered into another volume numerous anecdotes of Grant, without concerning himself overmuch about their absolute authenticity. Within the last year, there has been a revival of interest in Grant and several authors have essayed the preparation of biographies of him. Two of these are now running in magazines in serial form, and it is still to be seen how complete they will be. Two others are volumes in a series, and are published under restrictions as to size, which put their authors at a very serious disadvantage. One of these, and the first in the field, is the volume of Appleton's "Great Commanders" series, just published by Jas. Grant Wilson. It is a book of 379 12mo pages.

General Wilson has no doubt covered as much ground within set limits as was possible for him, but his account of Grant's career as President is extremely meager. To devote only three short pages to Grant's first term as President and five pages to his second term is practically to ignore them altogether. We believe that Grant's career as a civil officer is worthy of much more extended treatment than this, and that its complete presentation would furnish a conclusive answer to the criticisms and slurs which have concealed from the country the fact that Grant was hardly less distinguished as a civil than as a military administrator. Slander and detraction followed him all through his military career, but its immediate results appealed to the civil imagination with such force as to silence complaint. It has been less easy to convince those who have not made a close study of his civil career, and for this an adequate presentation of the history of the country from 1868 to 1877 is required, and his own personal history in connection with it. Perhaps General Wilson's biography is more interesting than it would have been had he sacrificed the dramatic incidents of war to a presentation of the details of civil administration. As it is, he has made an enter-

taining volume, and one that forms a valuable addition to Appleton's series of biographies of war heroes, numbering sixteen, including four in course of preparation, viz.: Sherman, by Gen. Force; Admiral Porter, by James R. Soley; McClellan, by Gen. Peter S. Michie, and Paul Jones, by Admiral Meade, whose untimely death will not, let us hope, interfere with its appearance.

Excellent maps accompany the text of this life of Grant, and make still clearer its author's descriptions of battles and sieges. A chapter is devoted to a series of letters passing between General Grant and his friend Washburn and never before published. Interspersed through the narrative are many interesting anecdotes, among them the following, describing two incidents of Grant's career as an officer of the 4th Infantry, the first of which certainly sounds apocryphal: "While drilling his company at Jefferson Barracks, General Garland, then in command, approached with some friends, and halting, said: 'Where are the rest of your men, Lieutenant?' 'Absent, by your leave, sir,' answered Grant. 'That is not true,' remarked the general. Instantly the young officer ordered the 1st Sergeant to take command of the company, and then, placing the point of his sword at Garland's breast, said, 'Unless you apologize at once for this insult, I will run you through.' This sobered the General; the apology was promptly made, and it is pleasant to record that they were ever after friends." "When the Fourth was ordered to march from Corpus Christi, stringent orders were issued by General Taylor against overloading the wagons, and officers were requested to reduce their baggage to the lowest amount possible. The Colonel, inspecting the wagons of his command before starting, discovered a small bookcase containing a few favorite volumes belonging to a young officer of literary tastes. 'That will never do, Mr. Graham. We cannot encumber our train with such rubbish as books,' and so they were left behind. The Colonel next met Adj. Hoskins, who had just seen the books taken out, and who said, in a deprecatory manner, that, not being well, and requiring a stimulant, he had taken the liberty of putting a small keg of whiskey in the wagon. 'O, that is all right, Mr. Hoskins, anything in reason, but Graham wanted to carry books!'"

General Wilson concludes his story of the great soldier's career with this touching incident of his domestic history: "A great historian of our day tells us that when the hero of the battle of the Boyne died at Kensington Palace, at about eight in the morning, nearly two centuries ago, and his remains were laid out, it was found that he wore next his skin a small piece of black ribbon. The lords in waiting ordered it to be taken off. It contained a plain gold wedding ring and a lock of the hair of his deceased wife, Queen Mary. After Grant's spirit took its flight at almost the same hour as the heroic English king's, there was found suspended around his neck a long braid of a woman's and a child's hair intertwined. It was sent across a continent to the Army Captain by his young wife, when he was serving on the far distant Pacific coast. The affectionate husband and father had worn it for thirty-two years."

The Association of Military Surgeons of the United States will hold their seventh annual convention at the High Street Theater, Columbus, Ohio, May 25, 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M. The War and Navy Departments, and the Governors of States have appointed delegates to the meeting. The headquarters of the Association will be at the Chittenden Hotel. The railways east of the Mississippi have reduced fares. The band of the 17th U. S. Inf. will furnish music for the opening ceremonies, which include addresses by Major General Henry A. Gilne, A. G., of Ohio, and Medical Director Albert L. Gibson, U. S. N., president of the Association. The following officers will read papers during the session: Medical Inspector John C. Wise, Medical Director G. W. Woods, Surgeon C. A. Seigfried, Surgeon J. C. Craig, Surgeon Henry G. Beyer and Passed Assistant Surgeon R. Percy Crandall, U. S. N.; Colonel Charles H. Alden, Colonel Dallas Bache, Lieutenant Colonel Alfred A. Woodhull, Lieutenant Colonel Henry R. Tilton, Major Louis M. Maus, Major George W. Adair, Major Paul R. Brown, Major John M. Banister, Major John Van Rensselaer Hoff, Major Henry S. Kilbourne, Captain Henry P. Birmingham, Captain W. C. Borden, Captain James E. Pilcher, Lieutenant John S. Kulp and Lieutenant Guy C. M. Godfrey, Medical Officers, U. S. A.; also by Surgeon Captain Roy Fletcher, King's Royal Rifles, London, and the following medical officers of State troops: Generals Jefferson D. Griffith and O. M. Terry, Colonel George H. Penrose, Lieutenant Colonel L. B. Almy; Majors Julian La Pierre, G. C. Ashmun, Henry McL. W. Moore, Edward Martin; Captains Gilbert L. Cullen, James J. Erwin, Alfred Westervelt, Lieutenants Herbert A. Arnold, Guy C. M. Godfrey; Dr. L. S. Pilcher, late U. S. N.; Dr. George M. Kober, Washington, D. C. The company bearers of the 17th Inf. and a detachment of the Hospital Corps will give a demonstration of their drill. Among the subjects discussed will be the following: The Work of the Medical Department on Naval Vessels, with a Plea for Its More Efficient Organization; the Prevention of Venereal Disease in the Navy; the Disinfection of Ships of War; Identification and Objection to the Army System; Effects of Bullets; the Multiplication of the Lines of Surgical Aid in Battle as Modified by Modern Military Conditions; the Physique of the American Soldier; What to Avoid in Army Athletics, and the Soldier as an Athlete, and the Medical Department of the Mexican Army.

Gen. E. S. Otis, U. S. A., is expected in Denver in a few days, to take command of the Department of the Colorado.

A FRENCH BATTLESHIP.

The opponents, and they are many, of the methods adopted by the French Ministry of the Marine are finding fresh cause for complaint in the extraordinary behavior of the first-class battleship *Charles Martel*. The order to start work on her was given in September, 1896, and she was not completed until the end of 1896, when she had cost about \$4,000,000. She has a displacement of 12,000 tons and her engines ought to develop 13,500 horsepower. Her armament is composed of thirty-eight guns of seven different calibers. She has a crew of 600 men, commanded by thirty-two officers. At the moment when it was proposed to begin the trials, the unfortunate explosion of a boiler in the Jauréguiberry, suggested the necessity of changing the tubes in the boilers of the *Charles Martel*. In both vessels the tubes are welded, a process which was proved by the explosion to be defective and dangerous. Three months were spent in modifying the boilers of the new battleship. In the mean time the vessel was taken out of the port of Brest to test the torpedo launching mechanism. Before she could get clear of the port she touched an unknown rock, and bent a propeller, besides sustaining other damage. She was accordingly put in the dry dock for repair. This being done, trials were carried out with the artillery.

The *Charles Martel* has four armored turrets, those at the bow and stern having guns of 305 mm., while the two amidships have each a gun of 270 mm. On starting with one of the larger guns it was found that the hydraulic loading apparatus would not work, and when at length this difficulty was overcome, and the gun was fired, the cylinders, filled with glycerine, intended to take the recoil, broke. After vainly trying to turn the gun round it was left alone, and operations were resumed on one of the guns of 70 mm. Here the same thing took place, and finding it hopeless to continue, the trial commission ordered the vessel to return to Brest. On March 3 the vessel again left the port when, according to the rules, the guns ought to have fired six rounds. They were only fired twice with great precaution. On returning to Brest, she was passing by one of the most dangerous rocks in the vicinity when the steering gear went wrong. The vessel was rapidly drifting on to the rock when the engines were reversed, just in time to save her from more serious damage than the breaking of her ram. The battleship is now in the arsenal at Toulon, and the French critics are asking what damage the *Charles Martel* is likely to do in the event of her going into action?

NOTICE TO NAVAL ACADEMY GRADUATES.

U. S. Naval Academy Graduates' Association, Annapolis, Md., May 19, 1897.

Responses to the dinner circular are so slow in coming in this year that it is feared that we will be unable to have a dinner. We must have a sufficient number promised definitely, at once, in order to give the dinner committee time to prepare for it, or the dinner must lapse. Graduates who expect to attend will please notify the secretary immediately.

THE COUNCIL.

FORT MONROE, VA.

The new and formidable mortar battery, which will complete the modern fortifications at Fort Monroe, is rapidly nearing completion. Concrete parapet and emplacements for sixteen long-range mortars are complete, and the gun carriages are now being installed. Fort Monroe will soon be ranked among the strongest fortifications of the world.

JACKSON BARRACKS, LA.

Saturday, May 15, was devoted to athletic sports. It was the first field day since the arrival of the garrison at the post and was signally successful, the attendance being large and the strictly military events, wall scaling, equipment and relay races and the like, rousing great enthusiasm by their novelty and exciting nature. A most gratifying feature was the large number of entries for many of the events, the 100-yard dash calling out twelve competitors and others in proportion. The garrison consists of but two batteries and frequently but a few picked men will compete; but on Saturday, with one exception, no two prizes went to the same individual and the men throughout the command showed a commendable ambition to win points for their batteries, even when they could not hope for prizes. This athletic spirit is largely due to Lieut. Kenly, who has had charge of gymnastics, and who has fostered it by both precept and example.

The list of events follows: 100-yard dash, tent pitching, equipment race, 440-yard race for men over 35, wall scaling, 880-yard walk, 880-yard race, heavy marching order and relay race.

Prizes were well distributed in both batteries, but the greater number of points went to Battery G, which will, in consequence, display a silken banner suitably inscribed.

FORT SHERIDAN, ILL.

The troops have returned to the post after having spent two weeks in Chicago, to take part in the military and athletic carnival. They have all made a brilliant record, and received many compliments and kind words from the citizens of Chicago. The camp, close beside the Coliseum, was cramped and dusty, but but seemed to awake much interest in crowds who flocked to look at the novel sight of tents pitched and cavalry and artillery horses on a "picket line" in the midst of a great city.

The Young Ladies' Club gave a most delightful card party last week to all the ladies of the post. The Misses Nash are visiting the family of Captain Butt. The family of Captain Clem, Q. M. Dept., is visiting Mr. Conklin. Mr. Clem is en route for Portland, Ore.

Lieutenant Commander Clover, of the *Dolphin*, has applied to be detached in order to take an extended trip in the West. He will be detached in a few days, and his successor will be Commander Henry W. Lyon. The *Dolphin's* next duty will probably be to take Secretary Long on an inspection tour of the Northern Navy Yards in June or July.

The battleship *Maine* went into dry dock No. 2 at the New York Navy Yard on Tuesday. This dock is now entirely free from leaks. The Massachusetts will receive a coat of anti-corrosive paint and one of anti-fouling paint and will probably be able to leave the dock on Saturday. The new gunboat *Annapolis* was formally delivered to the Government on Tuesday at the New York Navy Yard, where she will be fitted out to be put in commission. The *Annapolis* will go into dock No. 2 when the *Maine* comes out. The Massachusetts will leave New York on Tuesday, the 25th, for Boston, where she will receive the bronze statue of Victory to be presented by the citizens of Massachusetts.

HOLLAND SUBMARINE BOAT.

The Holland submarine torpedo boat was launched successfully from the yards of Mr. Lewis Nixon, at Elizabethport, N. J., on May 17. Mrs. Nixon christened the new vessel "Holland." Among those present were Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Kimball, U. S. N.; Asst. Naval Constr. George H. Rock, U. S. N., and Capt. W. H. Jaques, of the New Jersey Naval Militia.

The boat was towed into the adjoining slip, where she will remain until her private trial trip, after which she will be sent to Washington.

The date of her private trial trip has not been made public. An official public test will be made soon, Mr. Holland said, when an engineer officer from each Government will be allowed on board. Mr. Holland, speaking of his boat just launched, was quoted as follows:

"The craft is 53 feet 3 inches long, with a diameter of 10 feet 3 inches amidships, a 4-foot screw protecting extension, and the moulded diameter is 10 feet 3 inches. She can travel under water 8 hours at 8 knots, and 10 knots on the surface. It will take barely one minute to submerge the boat, and not much longer to raise it to the surface of the water.

"The armament consists of three torpedo tubes, one at the upper bow of the boat being an aerial torpedo thrower, with a range of one mile. Six projectiles weighing 180 pounds, with charges of 100 pounds of explosives, are to be stored for this gun.

"Almost directly beneath the torpedo thrower is an expulsion tube for Whitehead torpedoes. Only three of these torpedoes will be carried, as each one weighs 850 pounds. At the stern of the boat is a submarine gun which, with a 100-pound charge of explosive, can hurl a 400-pound projectile 100 yards or more under the water. Five of these projectiles will be carried. The craft will be worked by six men.

"Now, I have this boat and one somewhat similar, which is being built at Baltimore. The latter boat is much longer than this one, and for that one reason more interest is centered in it."

NON-MEMBERS OF GUARD INTERFERING WITH SENTINELS.

Lieut. Col. Henry, 3d Cav., under date of May 8, issued the following order:

In the supposed performance of duty, a few days since an officer of this command, not a member of the guard, gave orders to a sentinel, and placed a non-commissioned officer of the guard in arrest. Attention of the command is called to the following paragraphs in Guard Manual: Par. 49—"The officer of the day is responsible for the proper performance of duty by the guard." Par. 34—"Commander of guard receives and obeys the orders of the commanding officer and officer of the day." Par. 109—"The senior non-commissioned officer of the guard, in absence of an officer of the guard, will perform the duties prescribed for the commander of the guard." Par. 139—"A corporal of the guard receives and obeys orders from none, except those non-commissioned officers of the guard senior to him, officer of the guard, officer of the day and commanding officer." Par. 177—"Musicians of the guard are subject to the orders of none but the commanding officer, officer of the day, officers and non-commissioned officers of the guard." Par. 194—"A soldier on guard is subject to the orders of the commanding officer, officer of the day, officers and non-commissioned officers of the guard only." The preferring of charges against those men, by this officer, and the subsequent arrest by him of the corporal after he marched off of guard for failure to obey his orders, and neglect of duty, would not, in view of the above regulations, be sustained by any court. Any irregularity or neglect observed by an officer, or others, not members of the guard, should be reported to the proper officers for their correction and necessary action, as contemplated in orders governing the guard, made for their protection, and as well to hold each member to his proper responsibility in this most important of all military duties.

Lieut. M. G. Zalinski, 2d U. S. Art., of Fort Adams, R. I., is spending a short leave with relatives in New London, Conn.

The nomination of Brig. Gen. Zenas R. Bliss to be Major General was confirmed by the Senate Thursday, May 20. His retirement will immediately follow.

The Secretary of War has approved the report of small arms firing regulations board. The regulations will be published in the form of General Orders and issued to the Army by June 1.

The next monthly meeting of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification will take place at the Army Building, New York City, as all such meetings will during the absence of Major General Miles abroad.

Owing to the feeling in Congress against the plan of promotions and retirements outlined in last week's "Army and Navy Journal," Brig. Gen. Copping's name may not be presented for promotion, but Brig. Gen. Brooke's instead. If Gen. Copping be nominated there will be a strong fight against confirmation.

The board which has been revising the Small Arms Firing Regulations adjourned on May 19. The proposed revision was outlined exclusively in the "Journal" last week, and the board recommended its adoption with no essential changes. After its approval by the Secretary of War, Capt. J. S. Mallory, 2d Inf., will make some recommendations as to the best method of making the revision to the Army.

The larger part of the North Atlantic Squadron will go to Newport in time for the opening of the War College, June 1. Later in the summer the entire squadron will make a visit to the War College in order to co-operate in practical work conducted by the class. The fleet will be at Boston June 17, the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill. Later the squadron will go to Portland, Me., where there is to be a celebration, and a ship is to be sent to Annapolis, N. S., to take part in celebrating the founding of that city in 1604. In the latter part of July, work with the naval reserves will take some of the ships from the fleet. The squadron will probably not go south of the capes of Virginia during the summer.

Stephen Crane, having remarked in one of his dispatches from the seat of war that a battle sounds like tearing cloth, the *St. Louis "Globe Democrat"* suggests that he may have been climbing a fence just then.

"How still they are," remarked Mrs. Fogg, apropos of the young couple in the next room.

"Yes," replied Mr. F.: "it reminds me of my army days. It was always wonderfully quiet just previous to an engagement."—Boston "Transcript."

THE NAVY.

J. D. LONG, Secretary. T. ROOSEVELT, Asst. Secretary.

NAVY GAZETTE.

MAY 10.—Myles Joyce, appointed Acting Gunner from May 8.

Acting Boatswain H. R. Brayton, ordered to the Boston Navy Yard, May 25.

T. F. Burgdorff, commissioned Chief Engineer from Feb. 26, 1897.

MAY 11.—Lieut. H. A. Field, detached from the Monterey and ordered to the Alert.

Ensign F. B. Bassett, detached from the *Thetis* and ordered to the Alert.

Lieut. C. S. Richman, ordered to the receiving ship Vermont, May 24.

Rear Adm. J. N. Miller, ordered as naval representative U. S. Government sixtieth anniversary Queen's reign (flagship Brooklyn).

MAY 18.—Pay Clerk H. N. Worts, appointment for the Puget Sound station revoked, for not obeying instructions of Department.

F. A. Engr. M. Bevington, detached from the Columbia on relief, ordered home and granted two months' leave.

Chief Engr. I. S. K. Reeves, ordered to the Columbia. Chief Engr. C. Andrade, appointed member of the naval engineering board, Philadelphia, May 28.

MAY 14.—Ensign L. S. Thompson, detached from the Alliance and ordered to pursue course of instruction at the War College, June 1.

Lieut. Comdr. R. G. Davenport, detached from the Hydrographic Office and ordered to the Bureau of Navigation.

Lieut. H. Osterhaus, ordered to final course of instruction at the War College, June 1.

Lieut. T. B. Howard, ordered to the Concord, will take draft men (in place of Lieut. J. C. Crespo).

Naval Constr. L. Bankson, detached from special duty with the Michigan at Erie, Pa., ordered home and granted one month's leave.

MAY 15.—Cadet C. E. Gilpin, detached from the Indiana and ordered to the Brooklyn.

Comdr. W. H. Emory, ordered to the Brooklyn as Chief of Staff.

Lieut. W. F. Halsey, detached from the Montgomery, May 25, and ordered to the War College and Torpedo School, June 1.

Lieut. W. L. Rodgers, detached from the Alliance and ordered to the Columbia Iron Works, Baltimore, Md., on duty in connection with the Foote.

Comdr. T. A. Lyons, retired from May 15.

John J. Rochfort, appointed Acting Boatswain, May 19.

Chief Engr. W. B. Bayley, detached from the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, and ordered to continue duty with the Civil Service Commission.

Passed Asst. Paymr. E. D. Ryan, ordered to the Concord, June 1.

MAY 17.—Lieut. J. H. Sears, ordered to the Naval Home, Philadelphia.

Lieut. T. S. Rodgers, detached from the Washington Yard and ordered to the Brooklyn as Flag Lieutenant.

Cadet C. L. Poor, detached from the New York and ordered to the Brooklyn.

Civil Engr. T. C. McCollom, ordered before retiring board, Washington, May 26.

MAY 19.—Surgeon H. G. Beyer, ordered to the Naval Museum of Hygiene, for temporary duty in connection with the preparation of new microscopical outfits for ships and hospitals.

Comdr. H. W. Lyon, detached from the Boston yard as Equipment Officer, May 27, and ordered to command the Dolphin, May 29.

Lieut. Comdr. R. Clover, detached from command of the Dolphin, May 29, ordered home, and granted leave for five months.

P. A. Engr. L. D. Miner, detached from Naval Academy, May 28, and ordered to the Brooklyn, June 1.

The following cadets are detached from the Naval Academy and granted one month's leave: Cadets D. R. Merritt, E. H. Dunn, E. F. Eckhardt, F. D. Karna, J. P. Morton, F. N. Freeman, J. F. Marshall, N. Mansfield, C. K. Mallory, T. M. Dick, R. Z. Johnston, D. M. Garrison, W. H. Standley, W. R. Gherardi, J. V. Klemann, K. M. Bennett, M. J. McCormack, W. Bagley, A. J. Wadhams, C. B. Barnes, E. H. Watson, J. C. Breckinridge, O. S. Knepper, N. H. Hall, F. H. Brumby, F. P. Baldwin, W. C. Davidson, H. Laning, P. M. Bannon, A. T. Chester, J. H. Monaghan, H. V. Butler, J. E. Walker, W. R. Cushman, D. W. Todd, J. J. Raby.

MAY 20.—Acting Boatswain J. J. Rochfort, detached from the Alliance and ordered to training ship and station, Newport, R. I., June 1.

Comdr. G. E. Wingate, detached from Boston Yard and ordered before retiring board at Boston, May 25, then wait orders.

Cadet Edward McCauley, detached from the New York and ordered to the Brooklyn.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MAY 17.—1st Lieut. Cyrus S. Radford, upon his return from leave, May 30, will be detached from the Marine Barracks, Norfolk, and ordered to the U. S. S. Texas, on June 1.

1st Lieut. Wendell C. Neville, detached from the Texas, June 1, and ordered to the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn.

MAY 19.—The order of May 17 to Lieut. Radford is so far modified that he will proceed to Boston and report on June 2 for duty on the Texas.

The order to Lieut. Low of May 5 is so far modified that his detachment from Portsmouth, N. H., will not take effect until June 1.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

MAY 18.—P. A. Engr. Frank H. Eldridge, to be a Chief Engineer from May 9, 1897, vice Chief Engr. Robert Potts, retired.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

MAY 18.—John Hancock Merriam, of Minnesota, to be an Assistant Paymaster in the Navy.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The new model U. S. Navy small arms, known as the Lee straight-pull rifle, are rapidly being distributed to vessels in commission and to marine barracks.

A five-inch plate representing the casemate armor of the battleships *Kearsarge* and *Kentucky* was tried at Indian Head May 15. Two shots were fired at the plate with a five-inch gun, and each projectile was smashed without injury to the plate, which was pronounced satisfactory. Some time was spent in experimenting with the Gathman shell, a device intended for the safe use of gun cotton in high-powered rifles, but the tests were not carried to the point of actually firing the gun cotton.

Chief Naval Constructor Hichborn is furnishing prospective bidders with plans and specifications for the model tank that is to be constructed at the Washington Navy Yard.

The gunboat Annapolis was accepted by the Navy Department May 18. Ten per cent. of the contract price will be withheld from the builders, in conformity with a regulation, to protect the Government against the cost of any repairs or changes that may be necessary before the deep sea or final trial. She is at present at the Navy Yard, New York, where she will be fitted out for commission.

The gunboats Newport and Vicksburg, which have just been completed by the Bath Iron Works, of Bath, Me., will have their trial trip very shortly. The Newport will be tried first, probably on May 25. In the case of this vessel, something of an innovation will be made to determine her capabilities. Instead of the customary four hours' run over a measured course of twenty-five or thirty miles, the boat will be run over a mile course for a number of times, until the screw can be standardized, and the average number of turns noted necessary to drive her over the course. She will then be taken off the coast and run for four hours, and again the average number of turns of her screw will be noted. A comparison between the long and short runs will then be made, and the speed of the boat figured. The inside course has already been laid, off Southport.

Corpl. Singer, U. S. Marine Corps, at the Navy Yard, New York, and attached to the receiving ship Vermont, fell into the stone dry dock on Saturday, May 15, and in addition to fracturing his collar bone sustained internal injuries that threaten to result fatally. His fall was over forty feet, and was entirely due to the breaking of his bicycle pedal, which threw him into the dock just as he was about to dismount.

The Star torpedo boat destroyer built by Palmer, at Jarrow, made an average of 30.103 knots on a three-hour trial, with 6,000 horse power and a consumption of not over 2½ pounds of coal per unit of power an hour. The maximum speed obtained in six runs over the measured mile was 31.48 knots, but the average was only 30.03.

Workmen excavating in the imperial navy yard at Halifax have found what proved to be the remains of an old-fashioned British man-of-war. The timbers are about four inches thick, of oak and in a good state of preservation, notwithstanding the fact that they have been imbedded for probably a century. How the hull got there is a mystery.

The crew of the monitor Amphitrite, at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., were on May 14 transferred to the receiving ship Franklin, leaving on her only the Captain, two Lieutenants, one Engineer, two machinists and forty-one men. It is expected the repairs and overhauling will be completed about August, when she will be sent to Annapolis to be used as a training ship for the cadets.

The trial of the new U. S. gunboat Nashville, on Long Island Sound, May 4, proved highly satisfactory, and she far exceeded the speed requirements. The speed required by the Government was 13.7 knots. The average speed made by the Nashville was 16.706 knots, an excess of three knots. With a bonus of \$20,000 for each excess knot, this means a total of \$60,000 for her builders, the Newport News Shipbuilding Company. The steering qualities of the vessel are said to be excellent. After the conclusion of the run the Nashville returned to Newport News, Va. She will be commanded by Commander Washburn Maynard, who is a member of the trial boat.

The new gunboat Vicksburg, which is being completed by the Bath Iron Works, had a preliminary run off the Maine coast May 14. She encountered a rough sea, which gave her a chance to show her seaworthiness. The Vicksburg made 12½ knots an hour, which was fully up to the requirements.

A dispatch from Halifax, N. S., May 18, announces that the British cruiser Powerful will take an extended ocean cruise as soon as the jubilee maneuvers are over to demonstrate her seagoing abilities and ascertain whether she is really the fastest ship afloat. She will be fully armed, having her full draught of water for the projected test of full speed endurance.

The U. S. S. Detroit, Comdr. Reiter, arrived off Tompkinsville, N. Y., May 17, and dropped anchor after an absence of over two years on the Asiatic station. She brought back eighty men from the Asiatic and European stations whose terms of three years had expired. During her voyage abroad she has visited the ports of Cadiz and Naples, Hong Kong, by way of Port Said and the Suez Canal; Shanghai, Tokio and Yokohama. The Detroit brought home the body of Lieut. B. Thurston, who died in Yokohama of Asiatic fever, from whose remains will be buried in Minnesota. Flying from the gaff of the Detroit was a beautiful silk flag, thirty-six feet long, which the crew purchased in Shanghai. This, with a homeward bound jack, and a honey bear, which joined the cruiser in Singapore, will be presented to the City of Detroit. The largest runs on her return trip were from Colombo, Ceylon, to Aden, Arabia, 2,100 miles, and from Bermuda to this port, 2,445 miles. In all she covered 15,324 miles on her return trip.

The Turbinia recently described as the fastest boat in the world, is, as its name implies, impelled by a steam-driven turbine, a wheel of slanting and curving spokes, similar to the common propeller. The shaft of the Turbinia has practically a propeller at each end, one inside the ship in the steam cylinder and one outside in the water. The steam pressing through the turbine screw whirls it, and therefore, whirls the screw in the water simultaneously. In this case there is not the rise and fall and shake and jar of the common piston; the propeller-turning machinery is in continuous rotation, leaving the boat free from all vibration. The mean speed attained for runs of a mile by the Turbinia was 32½ knots, or a rate just short of 38 miles an hour, the highest yet recorded. She is 100 feet long and 9 feet in beam. An ocean steamer as fast as the Turbinia would cross the Atlantic in three days and ten hours.

The Powers had in commission in the Mediterranean a month ago the following vessels: England, 25, with others within call; France 32, and six torpedo boats; Italy, 26, and five torpedo boats; Russia, 9, and two torpedo boats; Austria-Hungary, 8, and a training division.

Advices from the Naval Academy, Annapolis, May 18, state that 31 of the 54 candidates were successful in the first cadet examination in English studies at the Naval Academy. Twenty-three were deficient in one or more subjects. Among the delinquents was John William Smith, the colored candidate from Chicago, who failed in history, grammar and geography. In reading, writing and spelling he passed successfully.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, referring to the criticisms that have been made on the torpedo boat Porter said: "I am delighted with the Porter. I will write a letter to Secretary Long about my trip in her. She is a splendid boat. There has been complaint that she is too high out of the water at the bow and too low in the stern. You remember that famous race horse that was criticised for lack of style. But style was not the main

thing, and the horse always got there. That is the case of the Porter. The 'get there' quality is the thing that counts in torpedo boats as well as in race horses."

Arrangements are being perfected at the Navy Department for the trial of the new torpedo boat Foote, at the Columbian Iron Works, Baltimore, at an early day. President Malster is desirous of having the trial occur on May 25, but the board of inspection and survey expects to be engaged on that day with the trial of the gunboats Newport and Vicksburg, built at the Bath Iron Works. The trial of the Foote, however, will occur as soon as possible. Lieut. William L. Rodgers, a son of Admiral John Rodgers, after whom one of the torpedo boats built at Baltimore is named, has been assigned to duty at the builder's yard in connection with the final equipment of the vessel, which he is to command when she is tried, in about a month or six weeks.

The launching of the submarine boat Holland at Elizabethport, N. J., early in the week, has attracted attention to the submarine boat under construction for the U. S. Navy by the Columbian Iron Works, at Baltimore, which, it is expected, will be completed by October. It is understood that the command of this vessel when completed will be given to Lieut. W. W. Kimball, assistant chief of the Bureau of Naval Intelligence, who was assigned by the Navy Department some time ago to report upon the construction of the Holland.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.)

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Rear Adml. M. S. Card. Address as noted under vessels.

ASIATIC STATION.—Rear Adml. F. V. McNair. (Commander with the command rank of Rear Admiral.) Address all mail Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

EUROPEAN STATION.—Rear Adml. T. O. Selfridge. Address, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PACIFIC STATION.—Rear Adml. L. A. Beardslee. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., except where otherwise noted. Rear Adml. J. N. Miller ordered to command in July.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Capt. Yates Stirling assigned to temporary command. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

ADAMS, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. C. Gibson. Address at San Francisco, Cal., care Navy Pay Office. On a cruise with apprentices. At Honolulu May 13, leave May 27; arrive Port Angeles June 28, leave July 8; arrive Seattle July 8, leave July 10; arrive Esquimaux July 10, leave July 12; arrive San Francisco July 19.

ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. F. Hanford (p. s.) At San Francisco. Address there.

ALLIANCE, 7 Guns, Comdr. H. N. Manney. (Training-ship.) At Navy Yard, New York. Address there. Expects to leave for Newport about June 9.

BANCROFT, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Arnold. (e. s.) Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England. At Mersine, May 20.

BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. H. B. Nichols (p. s.) Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. At San Francisco, Cal.

BOSTON, 8 Guns, Capt. Frank Wildes (a. s.) At Nagasaki, Japan.

BROOKLYN, 20 Guns, Capt. F. A. Cook. At New York. To sail June 1 to England with Rear Adml. Miller, to be present during Queen's Jubilee. Ordered to be at the Navy Yard May 22, to receive silver service. Rear Adml. Miller has joined the vessel.

CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. R. M. Berry (a. s.) At Montevideo. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

CONCORD, 6 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. A. Walker. Placed in commission at Mare Island, Cal., May 22.

CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard (e. s.) At Smyrna, May 15. Has been ordered to return to United States when relieved by the Raleigh.

CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John McGowan (Training ship.) Newport, R. I. Address there.

CUSHING, (torpedo boat), Lieut. A. Gleaves. At Norfolk, Va.

DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. Geo. C. Reiter. Arrived at New York from the Asiatic station, May 17, and anchored off Tompkinsville. She will go out of commission and undergo repairs at the Navy Yard. Address there.

DOLPHIN (Desp. boat), (a. d.), Lieut. Comdr. R. Clover. At Washington, D. C. Address there. Comdr. H. W. Lyon is ordered to command.

ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Comdr. Jos. G. Eaton. (Nautical school-ship of Massachusetts.) At Boston, Mass. Address there.

ERICSSON, Torpedo Boat, Lieut. N. R. Usher. At Newport, R. I., where she will be attached to the Torpedo Station.

ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. E. T. Strong (Training-ship.) Sailed May 12 from Key West for Gardiner's Bay.

FERN (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Cowles (n. a. s.) At New York Navy Yard. Address there.

FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. Silas W. Terry (Receiving-ship.) At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., Address there.

INDEPENDENCE (Receiving-ship), Capt. Louis Kempff. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

INDIANA, 16 Guns, Capt. H. C. Taylor (n. a. s.) At Tompkinsville, S. I. Address there.

LANCASTER, 12 Guns, Capt. Yates Stirling (a. s.) (Flagship.) At Montevideo. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

MACHIAS, 8 Guns, Comdr. J. F. Merry (a. s.) At Chemulpo, Korea.

MAINE, 10 Guns, Capt. C. D. Sigsbee (n. a. s.) At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. Horace Bimer (n. a. s.) Sailed from Puerto Cortez, May 19, for Key West, Fla. Address there.

MARION, 8 Guns, Comdr. G. M. Book (p. s.) At Honolulu. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco. Is to cruise among Hawaiian Islands.

MASSACHUSETTS, 16 Guns, Capt. Frederick Rodgers (n. a. s.) Navy Yard, N. Y. Address there. Ordered to be at Boston, Mass., May 30, to take part in the dedication of the Shaw monument.

MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. Richard Rush (special service.) At Erie, Pa. Address there.

MINNEAPOLIS, 11 Guns, Capt. G. H. Wadleigh (e. s.) Sailed from Venice for the Piræus, May 18. Capt. C. M. Chester ordered to command by June 1.

MONADNOCK, 6 Guns (Monitor), Capt. G. W. Sumner (p. s.) At San Francisco, Cal. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. O. W. Farenholt (a. s.) At Shanghai, China.

MONONGAHELA, 4 Guns sails (practice ship of Naval Academy), Comdr. E. White. At Annapolis. She will sail on a cruise with cadets on June 10, as far as the Madeiras to the east.

MONTEREY, 4 Guns, Capt. C. E. Clark (p. s.) At San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. R. B. Bradford (n. a. s.) At Port Tampa, Fla. Address there.

NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. Silas Casey (n. a. s.) (Flagship.) At Tompkinsville, S. I. Address there.

OLYMPIA, 14 Guns, Capt. J. J. Read (a. s.) (Flagship.) At Yokohama, Japan.

OREGON, 16 Guns, Capt. A. S. Barker (p. s.) At Bremerton, Wash. Address Portland, Ore.

PETREL, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. E. P. Wood (a. s.) At Yokohama, Japan, May 20.

PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns, Capt. C. S. Cotton (p. s.) Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. (Flagship.) At Honolulu. To remain there for present.

PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Symonds (a. d.) At Sitka, Alaska, where mail should be addressed. Will go to Mare Island for repairs.

PORTER (Torpedo boat), Lieut. J. C. Fremont. At Newport, R. I., May 18. Address Newport.

PURITAN (Monitor), 10 Guns, Capt. J. R. Bartlett (n. a. s.) At New York. Address Navy Yard, New York.

RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. J. B. Coghlan (n. a. s.) At Porto Delagoda, May 17, en route to the European station to relieve Cincinnati. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

RICHMOND (Receiving-ship), Capt. C. V. Gridley. At League Island, Pa. Address there.

ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Reeder (Public Marine School) New York City. Address, care of Board of Education, New York City.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson (e. s.) (Flagship of the squadron.) At Nauplia, Greece, May 18.

SARATOGA, Comdr. C. T. Hutchins (Penn. schoolship.) Address Philadelphia, Pa.

STILETTO (torpedo boat), Lieut. H. Hutchins, Newport, R. I. Address there.

TERROR, 4 Guns (Monitor), Capt. P. F. Harrington (n. a. s.) At New York. Address Tompkinsville, N. Y.

TEXAS, 8 Guns, Capt. W. C. Wise (n. a. s.) To be at Boston, Mass., by May 31, to take part in Shaw monument dedication, and sailed for there from Philadelphia, May 18. Address Boston.

THETIS, 2 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. U. Seabee (a. d.) At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Merrill Miller (Receiving-ship.) At New York Navy Yard.

VESUVIUS (Dynamite Gun Vessel), Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Pillsbury. On patrol duty off Florida coast. Address Jacksonville, Fla.

WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. H. F. Picking. (Receiving-ship.) At Boston, Mass. Address there.

WILMINGTON, 8 Guns, Comdr. C. C. Todd. At Newport News, Va.

YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Stockton (a. s.) At Yokohama, Japan.

YANTIC, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Miller (a. s. a.) En route to Norfolk, Va. Address there. Sailed from Bahia May 12 for Santa Lucia.

FISH COMMISSION VESSELS.

ALBATROSS (F. C. Vess.) Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Moser. (a. d.) At Seattle, Wash. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

FISH HAWK (F. C. Vessel.) Lieut. F. Swift. At Gloucester City, N. J.

IN ORDINARY AS RESERVE VESSELS.

AMPHITRITE, 6 Guns, Capt. C. J. Barclay. At Norfolk, Va.

COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands. At League Island, laid up as part of naval reserve. Address League Island.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

MAY 13.—1st Lieut. O. S. Willy, directed to proceed to Key West, Fla., as a witness in trial of vessels seized for violation of revenue laws.

MAY 14.—2d Lieut. H. L. Peckham, detached from the Winona and placed waiting orders on account of sickness.

MAY 15.—2d Asst. Engr. G. C. Farkel, detached from the Dexter and assigned to duty in connection with the inspection of materials for Steamers 4 and 5, R. C. S., at Pittsburgh, Pa.

MAY 16.—Sunday.

MAY 17.—Capt. L. N. Stodder, directed to report in person at the Department.

MAY 18.—Chief Engr. Willits Pedrick granted thirty days leave.

MAY 19.—No orders.

The following officers were recent visitors at the Department: Capt. Russell Glover, Supt. of Construction and Repairs; Capt. L. N. Stodder, Supervisor of Anchorages at the Port of New York; Chief Engr. E. G. Schwartz; and 1st Asst. Engr. J. E. Dorry.

2d Asst. Engr. M. W. Thompson has tendered his resignation as an officer in the Revenue Cutter Service, to take effect May 24, 1897.

The revenue steamer Johnson has been advertised to be sold at auction on the 31st inst. at Cleveland, O.

Capt. H. D. Smith, commanding the revenue steamer Morrill, is the recipient of a letter of commendation from the Department for the promptness and efficiency displayed by him in going to the relief of the practice ship Chase.

A telegram to Capt. Shoemaker, Chief of the Revenue Cutter Service, announces the arrival of the practice ship Chase at Baltimore on the 20th instant.

The Carnegie Steel Company has requested the Navy Department to test a 12-inch, high-carbon plate manufactured for experimental purposes, and it will be tested next week. It has a higher percentage of nickel than is usually used in armor. A 12-inch gun will be used, and the projectile will be fired with a velocity of 1,950 feet per second, which is calculated to perforate 14½ inches of ordinary armor. If the plate resists the shell it will be fired with a still higher velocity.

CAPTAIN ROMEYN EXPLAINS.

From the New York "World," of May 16.

Fort McPherson, Ga., May 15.

It is a very common saying that great events frequently arise from small causes. The fact that a conversation confidentially held was "given away," to use a common expression, by one of the parties has brought on a proceeding which has become national in its notoriety.

One of the worst wars of mediæval times in Europe grew out of a soldiers' quarrel over a water bucket. An angry bovine upsetting a lamp brought about the great Chicago fire. The strong man of the Hebrews gave his secret to a woman and spent the rest of his life in blindness. A crawfish, boring into the levee of the Mississippi, lets in a rivulet of water which becomes a crevasse and perhaps costs many lives.

Mr. Bennett, when he told what had been said to him in the privacy of an office in Atlanta, betrayed the confidence of his friend.

Persons anxious to carry news disseminated what they thought perhaps might make the person who had first uttered it sorry, and hastened to carry it to those concerned. You may stop a break in the Mississippi levee with a sheaf of straw, but when once gossip is started in the garrison you cannot quiet it by saying it is not true.

I yield to no man in my respect for honest, noble womanhood. Of such was the stock from which I sprang. The dearest, sweetest memories of my childhood's days gather about the Sabbath evenings at the country fire-side. There I learned the lessons of respect for women. There I learned the moral law governing the citizen. There I was taught that God did not say, "No woman shall, but every man may," but God said, "Thou shalt not," including in that both sexes of all degrees and all ages.

Every woman should have freedom, should be free to pursue her chosen calling in any walk of life so long as it is respectable. I do not believe that she should misuse it. She should not use it in setting the laws of God respecting the cleaving to her husband at defiance, and man should be subject to the same law.

If people will set at defiance the laws of God and of society they must expect to be talked about both by good people and by those of another sort.

I think I have always been known as a man who stood by his friend. I consider Mr. Bennett a friend, and I explained in my testimony why I thought him such. I believed then, and I believe now, that if the report had been true that he was going to Washington with Mrs. O'Brien, he would have been talked about, and talked about unfavorably, in the garrison where he had previously been socially received.

I did not use the word ostracism, of which so much use has been made here at the trial, and which was used in the specifications.

Even Miss Randall, who carried the news, could not say that she had not heard Mrs. O'Brien criticised. The complainant in the case has by his own action in the matter brought his wife into a notoriety she never otherwise would have had.

Col. Barr told me in the Post Commander's office that he had advised Lieut. O'Brien that such would be the case, and his only comment about the occurrence on the parade was on the spot where it occurred, or about the spot where it occurred. Any woman would have been talked about under the same circumstances in which Mrs. O'Brien has been placed herself in regard to Lieut. Bamford. Any woman would and must expect it.

With regard to my having spoken of Mrs. O'Brien's behavior, the evidence shows that I have done no more than others, and the only conversations spoken of are those with Mr. Bennett, Capt. Randall and Dr. Taylor. The court knows the circumstances under which these conversations took place. I know that prior to Feb. 17 it had been discussed in parlors in the city.

A man's service and length of service may sometimes redound to his credit. I was in the service, carrying a musket, before this prosecuting witness was born. I was in command of men before he had got out of his swaddling clothes. I have followed the flag through twenty-six States of this Union. I have served under it through summer's heat and winter's cold, with the thermometer above 100 in Texas and more than 50 degrees below zero in Montana. I have lain wounded on the ground for days under the snow. I have never been abroad, so there was no possibility of coming home under a cloud.

This case has not been tried by this court alone. It has been before the bar of public opinion, and while that may not influence, or perhaps should not at all influence the verdict of the court, still it is some satisfaction to me to know that in this battle of my official life there was not a day during the trial I did not receive one or more letters commending my course. Some of them came from comrades with whom I served during the Rebellion; some from friends in later years, and some from men whom I have never seen, and who thanked me as the fathers of grown-up daughters for the stand which I have taken for social purity.

HENRY ROMEYN.

Fort McPherson, Ga., May 15.

To the Editor of the "World."

The Romeyn-O'Brien difficulty is in the hands of the authorities, and it would be manifestly improper for any of the principals to make a public statement of the case at present.

It is a significant fact that of the thirty officers—the majority of whom are married—who are stationed at this post, but five have sided with Capt. Romeyn. The others have been throughout decidedly the friends and sympathizers of the O'Briens. The five referred to are not officers who know Capt. Romeyn well.

It was alleged that the latter's daughter and Lieut. Bamford were engaged, and this was the first cause of the difficulty. So, if Romeyn had a grievance, it was against Bamford alone. After an altercation with him on or about Feb. 10 last—from which it appeared he derived scant satisfaction—it is evident that, determined to vent his spleen on some one, he selected Mrs. O'Brien.

He did not go to Atlanta to repeat gossip but to make an attack on the reputation of a woman, and his intent is clearly set forth in his testimony and that of his daughter, which was venomous in the extreme.

The "bicycle rides" and "hops," of which so much have been made, simmer down, under oath, to thirteen or fourteen rides, extending through November, December, January and half of February, and one officers' hop, to which Lieut. Bamford escorted Mrs. O'Brien at the request of her husband, who, that evening, went to Atlanta.

Any scandal that may have attached to persons on account of these acts is due entirely to the subsequent acts of Capt. Romeyn.

Capt. Romeyn has three times in his military career had charges preferred against him for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

The foregoing article was written and sent to the "World" by an officer at Fort McPherson, who is a friend of the O'Briens, and who, while approving Lieut. Bamford's refusal to make a public statement, "desired to relate a few facts in the interest of fairness."

THE WAR IN GREECE.

The Turk is determined to have his own way in Thessaly and has paid no heed to the respectful request of the powers that he should do no more fighting and kindly suffer them to arrange matters to suit themselves. Despatches from the Turkish headquarters before Domokos, dated May 17 and 18 say: "A great battle, fought well into the night, is now ended. The fighting raged from early morning until long after dark. The Greeks resisted with stubborn endurance the determined attacks of the Ottomans throughout the day and still held their entrenchments at nightfall. The Turks made a supreme effort late in the evening, but it was met with the utmost bravery on the part of the Greeks, and failed. The Turkish losses were heavy. The left division of the Turks was engaged from nine o'clock in the morning, and appears to have succeeded in forcing back the Greek right wing. One of the Turkish divisions was led by its band of music, and the troops moved forward as if on parade. The Greeks had established siege-guns on the summits of the hills around Domokos, and these pieces opened the engagement with a well directed fire upon the massed battalions of Turks advancing from the foot of the hills. Although the Greek artillery was admirably handled, it had no material effect in checking the Turkish advance. Suddenly at a given word of command, the Turkish troops, instead of keeping straight ahead in the direction of Domokos, deployed in fine order to the right and took up a position behind a hill, where they waited while the wings of the Turkish army completed their forward movements.

Then followed a period of suspense, during which the Turks steadily took up the positions assigned to them, and at last, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the Turkish artillery, to the great relief of the Ottoman troops, opened fire upon the enemy. The Greek guns replied with great precision. Both sides exchanged shell fire for about an hour with no very great results, so far as could be seen, on either side, although both Turks and Greeks lost a number of men killed and wounded.

Toward four o'clock in the afternoon, Uechat Pasha, who commanded the advance on the Greek positions, ordered the infantry brigade armed with Mauser rifles to advance. The bugles sounded, and with commendable skill, taking advantage of every inequality of ground, little by little, by rushes, halts for firing, followed by more rushes forward to other positions of vantage, the troops crept up to the first position held by the Greeks. The fire of the skirmish line was answered from the Greek entrenchments, which formed a long line held by the Greek infantry, and which commanded the approach from the plain.

A terrific combat between the opposing forces then commenced. The skirmishers increased the rapidity of their fire, the main bodies of the Turkish troops advanced their forward movements being covered by the fire of ten Turkish batteries of artillery. Soon the engagement was general. The guns of the Greeks were splendidly aimed and succeeded in putting one Turkish piece out of action; but the Turkish artillerymen sent a shell into a Greek caisson in the rear of one of the enemy's batteries. This caisson was filled with ammunition and it blew up.

Meanwhile the main bodies of Turkish infantry opened fire at long range in order to discover the positions occupied by the enemy. The Greeks were not long in replying. The Turkish commander then pushed forward his irregular troops to the attack. They advanced with the greatest spirit, and in the face of a hot fire drove the Greeks from several of their advanced intrenched positions. The firing on both sides became terrific.

At seven o'clock in the evening neither side had gained any great advantage, and the Greeks stubbornly resisted the advance of their enemies, but the soldiers of the Sultan had gained ground and were fighting with as much dash and brilliancy as when the first cannon shot announced the opening of the engagement. The sun finally disappeared, but the Greeks and Turks continued the struggle in the darkness, streams of fire from the field-pieces and long lines of flashing infantry rifles lighting up the field. Not until nine o'clock did the Greeks, who had gallantly held their entrenchments against superior force and had given proof of the greatest courage, deserving of all praise, begin to slacken their fire.

The firing of the Turks at the same time also abated. While the main fight was in progress there was a strong movement forward of Turkish troops belonging to the Ottoman right, who had been instructed to outflank the Greek left. But the Turkish commander at that point was too slow, and he allowed a whole division to be stopped by a few Greek batteries, which inflicted heavy loss upon the Turkish forces.

On the other hand, the Turkish artillery on the left of the Ottoman line, which had been pushed forward by way of the mountains, succeeded in forcing back the Greek right nearly to Domokos. But, taking it all in all, and allowing for the greater numbers of the Turks, the battle reflected the greatest credit upon the Greeks, and certainly was in no way discredit to the Turks. The loss of the Turkish forces during the day's fighting was quite heavy, and it is not believed the Greeks lost as many men as the Turks. But it is impossible to obtain accurate figures on the subject.

During the night the Greeks abandoned all their positions, two and one-half divisions of Turks pursuing the enemy.

Other accounts state that the Greeks had 2,000 men killed, and lost half of their artillery. This would indicate a total loss of 10,000, without counting prisoners. Official and officially derived reports from Athens persist in saying the Greek loss was only two or three hundred and that the retreat was effected in good order.

An armistice between the Turkish and Greek troops in Thessaly, to extend over a period of seventeen days, was formally concluded May 20. Although it is not definitely decided, it is thought that the peace negotiations will be conducted between Turkey and Greece direct, and that afterward, following the precedent of the treaty of San Stefano, the terms will be submitted to a European conference, which will probably meet at Paris.

The losses of the Greeks in the last week's fighting in Epirus is given as 5,000 killed, wounded and missing. In the battle at Philippada, May 14, 650 Greeks were killed and 28 of their officers wounded.

The "Journal des Debats" declares that the result of the war has been to place Turkey in a position she has

not held for the last half-century, adding: "Her tremendous military effort is largely in excess of what the struggle against Greece is required. It was done to refute the allegation of decrepitude and to demonstrate to the Sultan's own subjects and to those of the smaller States and to the great Powers that Turkey is able to hold her own against other dangers than a war with Greece."

A despatch from Constantinople gives the text of the Czar's message to the Sultan asking for the cessation of hostilities as follows:

"Your imperial Majesty will not feel astonished by the fact that, encouraged by the evidence of sincere friendship and neighborly feeling which exist between us, I take upon myself the task of addressing to your august sensibility my expression of the wish that you will crown the heroic successes of your soldiers by a suspension of hostilities."

"This is a course which will be in entire accord with the firmness and peaceful moderation you evinced at the commencement of the campaign. Your Imperial Majesty will thus accomplish an act which will be entirely in conformity with wisdom and moderation, and which will serve to still further augment the respect and admiration you personally inspire, and of which I will forever retain the memory."

"I pray your Imperial Majesty to be good enough to believe in my unalterable friendship."

The Sultan replied expressing lively and sincere thanks and informing the Czar that he had ordered the Turkish commanders to stop fighting. In conclusion the Sultan said:

"I pray your Imperial Majesty also to take into consideration that I wish for the friendly intervention of the powers to assure the re-establishment of peace, having for its result the safeguarding of the rights and prestige of my Government and the maintenance of general peace by the subsequent continual security of my frontier."

SANITARY RULES.

Circular No. 28, Navy Department, dated April 8, establishes sanitary rules to be observed by the Navy, especially when visiting unhealthy ports, or when subject to infection. The following rules contained in this circular are of such general application that we reproduce them here. They will be found useful by National Guard organizations going into camp:

1. Strict attention shall be paid to ventilation, every care being taken to utilize to the best advantage the means provided for the supply and renewal of air.

2. Only pure water shall be allowed for drinking or culinary purposes, and harbor water, if stagnant or filthy, shall not be used for any purpose. In ports where cholera or yellow fever is occurring, whether casually or epidemically, the use of harbor water upon or below the spar deck shall never be permitted for any purpose. In localities where such diseases commonly appear, the use of harbor water for washing the spar deck shall be permitted only when the tide has been flowing for at least an hour, and only on the flood tide.

3. Careful attention shall be given to the supply of food brought on board, and in localities where it is known that night soil is commonly used for fertilizing purposes, none of the vegetables ordinarily eaten uncooked shall be permitted on board.

13. Parties sent on shore in unhealthy localities shall observe the following precautions in addition to such special regulations as circumstances may require:

(a) Avoid unwholesome food, impure water, excessive fatigue, overcrowding and exposure to humidity and abrupt changes of temperature.

(b) Meals shall be served warm and at regular hours. The guard at night shall have coffee and biscuit before going on duty, and this shall apply also to all relief parties.

(c) A medical officer shall decide upon the advisability of any article of diet not embraced in the Navy ration. Food shall be inspected before and after cooking, and the men shall breakfast previous to any exposure, and as soon as practicable after turning out.

(d) Suitable clothing shall be provided to meet probable vicissitudes of weather. The men shall be sheltered from rain, the direct rays of the sun and night dews.

(e) A dry soil, with natural drainage, shall be selected for encampment, distant from and to windward of marshy ground. In towns unoccupied lots that may have been used as places of deposit for refuse shall be avoided, and sleeping on the bare earth shall not be permitted.

(f) All camp refuse shall be burned or buried in pits. Proper latrines shall be established, and inspected daily, and several inches of earth thrown into them twice a day.

(g) The details of police and inspection shall be minute.

PEARL HARBOR, HAWAII.

In the House, May 11, speaking on the Senate amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, appropriating \$50,000 to be expended by the Secretary of the Navy for the improvement of the entrance to Pearl Harbor, Hawaiian Islands, according to the report of Rear Admiral J. G. Walker, submitted in Senate Executive Document No. 42, Fifty-third Congress, third session, Mr. Hitt said: "I was hoping that the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Cannon) would move to concur in this amendment to improve the entrance of Pearl Harbor. As he has not done so, I will make that motion. I will briefly point out the importance of this amendment. It is a judicious, a very proper, an urgent expenditure. It has been recommended for many years over and over again by our chief naval officers, by several Secretaries, both of the Navy and State Departments, and just now the matter is particularly urgent in view of the enlargement of our Navy and our present relations with the Hawaiian Government. The Senate has now before it in a pending tariff bill a clause which will practically abrogate the reciprocity treaty of 1875. There is a contention on the part of friends of the Hawaiian Government—and that contention would be supported with all their influence by the Government of Great Britain and Japan—that the grant of Pearl Harbor in the supplemental convention would fall with the original treaty, and thus we would lose Pearl Harbor. A naval station is part of an effective navy. Naval stations are necessary adjuncts of a navy. This port at Pearl River is 2,100 miles out, and a naval station for coaling and repairs extends the range of effective action of the Navy of the United States in the Pacific Ocean over 2,000 miles. We have tried for thirty years to secure naval stations in many parts of the world. We have tried irregularly and vainly. Mr. Seward tried often in the South and in the Mediterranean. We made strong efforts to secure the Mole St. Nicholas in the West Indies. We failed. We made an effort—and this House appropriated \$250,000 to carry out a negotiation for the purpose—to secure one at Samana, and it failed. A negotiation was

entered into to secure St. Thomas for a compensation of over \$7,000,000, and that failed. Pearl Harbor is a great harbor, enticing to any eye that sees it, and it would have been the seat of commerce long ago but for the fact that there was a reef across the entrance, which, it was thought, was a coral reef. The reef is found to be easily movable sand. The cost of a channel 250 feet wide would be \$100,000. The cost of a channel 300 feet wide would be \$80,000.

Admiral Irwin says in his report, now three years old, that the requirement of a naval station in the Hawaiian Islands is an absolute necessity, as it would give our government the command of the Pacific. It would not profit much to have simply a coaling station. We should have a navy yard, and the positions commanding the bar should be strongly fortified and a perfect torpedo system completed.

Mr. Cummings said: "I did suppose that the chairman of the great Committee on Appropriations in the House had some knowledge of naval affairs. He says that United States men-of-war get coal in Honolulu. Let us see. We obtained \$15,000,000 from England for the Geneva award. What did we give in return? We sanctioned England's proposition that coal should be considered as contraband of war. That Government had at that time 271 coaling stations on the globe, while the United States had not one. England has to-day over 200 of these stations. We have two, if they are worthy of the name—Pago-Pago, in the Samoan Islands, and this shadowy affair at Pearl Harbor, in the Sandwich Islands. Now, in case of war, how are you going to coal your war vessels in the port of Honolulu? Coal is contraband of war. The only way in which you can coal American vessels in time of war will be to carry the coal to the vessels in lighters on the ocean or coal them at United States ports."

Mr. Hilborn, in opposition to the amendment, said: "There are certain facts in relation to this proposition which I think the committee should understand before we come to a vote. The Hawaiian Government transferred to the United States a sheet of water in the Hawaiian Islands known as Pearl Harbor, but she gave us not one inch of land. It was the old transaction—a pound of flesh, but not one drop of blood. If we acquire any land at Pearl Harbor—and we shall certainly want some land there—we shall have to buy it and pay for it. All the available land which is adjacent to that body of water is owned by speculators and is held for the purpose of being sold to the United States. On the occasion of my visit to those islands a short time ago, a gentleman was pointed out to me as a prospective millionaire. He owns Ford Island in Pearl Harbor; and it was stated that that body of land was indispensable to the United States; that the United States would ultimately have to buy that piece of land for a navy yard. We have no right of eminent domain, I apprehend, in Hawaii. Now, this property could be of no use to us except as a military or naval site. In that view the first thing required would be to build docks and navy yards there. It costs in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000 to build a dock. The United States itself is too poor to build docks for its own use at home. We have only three docks in the United States where we can dock our large naval vessels—I mean our battleships. One is at New York, and another at Port Royal, and another at Port Orchard. The newspapers tell us this morning that the dock at New York has sprung a leak and cannot be used for six weeks or two months. The dock at Port Royal can only be reached by a battleship on extreme high tides. Only one battleship ever reached there, and that was after long and anxious delay. The battleship Oregon a few days ago narrowly escaped destruction in attempting to go into the dock at Port Orchard. Now, when our country is in this destitute condition at home as to docks, is it good policy to go abroad to construct them? If we have money enough to build docks, let us build them at home."

The amendment was not concurred in.

MR. JOHN A. LOGAN'S OPINION.

The question whether Mr. John A. Logan, Jr., did or did not improperly wear a uniform at the coronation ceremonies in Russia may or may not be an important one, but certainly Mr. Logan wanders very far from the issue in the bumptious letter he has written to General McCook. What have the coronation of the Czar and the appearance of Mr. Logan at that function to do with the battles of Bull Run, Stone River and Perryville; with General Logan's faded coat and wholly unimportant matters of family history, such as no gentleman is justified in alluding to in a published communication, no matter what the provocation? "Black Jack," as his soldiers were fond of calling him, never would have done so; not even a self-respecting prize fighter strikes below the belt. As Mr. Logan's communication can harm no one but himself, and as he has chosen to take that risk, we republish it here as a curiosity of vindictive literature. As for General McCook, it is sufficient to say that he was brevetted Major, Lieutenant Colonel, Colonel, Brigadier General and Major General for gallant and meritorious service on various battlefields. Mr. John J. McCook, now one of the leading representatives of the New York bar, was a Captain and Aide-de-Camp of Volunteers during the war, not a brevet Captain. Here is the letter which recalls Pope's saying that "every man has equal strength to rail:"

1502 Twentieth street, Washington, D. C., May 3, 1897.

General Alexander McD. McCook, New York City: Dear Sir: A malicious, scurrilous and utterly false article appeared in the papers a short time ago about myself. I have devoted my time since tracing the author, and I find upon a thorough investigation from undoubted authority that the information upon which it was based was supplied by yourself and your brother, Mr. John J. McCook. Why either of you should resort to such a contemptible and cowardly method of personal abuse of me is beyond my comprehension, but that you have persistently circulated these contemptible lies appears to be a fact, and I have it direct from reliable people to whom you have repeated them, among others from several Army officers of high rank.

You are well aware that at the time of the coronation at Moscow an order was issued making it imperative that every person attending should wear a court dress, prescribed in an official order, and the only exceptions to this were that those entitled to wear uniforms could do so. You know full well the court costume consisted of knee breeches, silk stockings, buckled shoes, white waistcoat, dress coat with gilt buttons, and a cocked hat. Not caring to masquerade in such a costume, which is suitable only for a court flunky, and being an officer of the National Guard of the State of Ohio, with several years' honorable service to my credit, and never considering it a thing to be ashamed of, I asked permission of the Hon. Clifton B. Breckinridge, our Minister at the Court

of Russia, to wear my uniform. I also asked you, as you were there as the Military Envoy, if there was any objection, and was assured by you that there was none whatever. This permission was given, as you well know, after inspecting my commission from the Governor of Ohio, and a copy of my record in the National Guard.

You also received a letter at my hands from General Miles, commanding me as an officer of the National Guard to you and asking that you extend me any courtesies in your power. I considered then, and do now consider, that I did nothing improper, and certainly had full right and authority under our State regulations, the United States Army regulations, together with the permission mentioned above given me at that time, in wearing my uniform.

The only person among Americans present who wore an unauthorized uniform at the coronation was your brother, Mr. John J. McCook, who did so when he appeared in the full uniform of a Colonel of the 6th U. S. Cavalry, when the highest rank he is entitled to, by reason of his very brief service during the Civil War, is that of a brevet Captain, as shown by the records of the War Department, and who, while in no wise connected with the U. S. Army or the National Guard of any State, was there upon your staff by your own verbal appointment.

You also have stated that I wore badges and insignia belonging to my father, which you know is a lie, as you took occasion to both inspect and question me in regard to them, and then and there expressed yourself as satisfied that I was entitled to wear every one of them.

It is true I did not receive them for any record which I personally made by participating in the battles of the late war, such as Stone River and Perryville, but I have them by reason of being a member of the patriotic societies which commemorate the wars of our country, and because some member of my family made an honorable record in the defense of his country in every war this country has had since the foundation of the nation, and this is the first instance I have ever heard of where ridicule has been called down upon any one on account of his showing his loyalty and patriotism by one who has worn the uniform of the U. S. Army, and if it comes to the time when I must feel ashamed of the fact that my ancestors gave up their lives for their country, then, indeed, are the insignia of our patriotic societies nothing but "baggage checks," and their usefulness at an end.

I remember that hanging at home is a coat that my father wore in the battle of Bull Run; it is faded, but down the front are dark red stains. Do you know what those stains are? I will tell you. They are the life-blood of Charles McCook, your brother, whom father aided, carrying from the field of battle dying in his arms. There is a grave out in Dakota, you know it as well as I, Ed McCook sleeps there. As a boy in 1861 he went to the front an officer of the 31st Illinois Volunteers, made so by the Colonel, who looked upon him as a son.

I hardly need tell you that the name of that Colonel was John A. Logan, or that they served together for four years, advancing together step by step. Nor is it necessary for me to tell you that General Grant appointed Ed McCook Secretary of the Territory of Dakota, at the personal request of the same John A. Logan.

I think the "fighting McCooks" must all have been killed, for they were brave men and loyal; and when I find two members of that family insulting the white-haired widow and circulating malicious lies and making cowardly, underhanded newspaper attacks upon the son of the man who befriended them time without number, I know these two members of the McCook family to be those, one of whom was relieved of his command in the face of the enemy for disobedience of orders, and the other resigned and went home upon the eve of a campaign.

As long as you and your brother have seen fit to try to hold me up to ridicule by malicious lies, you can either give me an equal publicity to a denial and retraction of the story, placing me in a proper light before the American people, or I shall hold you personally responsible and take such action as I see fit. Respectfully,

JOHN A. LOGAN, JR.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT, PHILADELPHIA.

The unveiling of the Washington monument in Philadelphia, erected in Fairmount Park by the Society of the Cincinnati, on May 15, proved a memorable event. The day was perfect, and the military pageant proved a fine sight. President McKinley made a striking address, and other orators added to the occasion. Maj. Gen. George R. Snowden, Penn. N. G., was Grand Marshal of the parade, which passed in review before the President following the dedication, and they rendered a handsome salute as they arrived at the flag. Among the General's staff were Maj. C. W. Williams, U. S. A.; Capt. G. S. Bingham, U. S. A., and 1st Lieut. Spencer Cosby, U. S. A. The Sheridan Troop acted as escort, and passed in good shape.

Then followed the provisional brigade of regular Army troops, commanded by Col. S. S. Sumner, 6th Cav. Adj. R. L. Howze, Q. M. J. A. Harman and Asst. Surg. W. H. Arthur composed his staff. Then came the battalion of Engineers, commanded by Maj. J. G. D. Knight, with seven companies of 20 files each; a battalion of the 13th Inf., under Lieut. Col. W. S. Worth, with six companies of 12 files each, all passing in fine shape; four batteries of the 4th Art., under Maj. J. M. Lancaster, who marched a few days previous from New York to Philadelphia, passed in excellent shape, parading as infantry. The squadron of the 6th Cav., under Maj. T. C. Lebo, with its mounted band and Capt. A. Capron's Light Battery E, with four guns, made a fine showing.

Then came the Naval Brigade, in command of Capt. W. C. Wise, of the Texas, which made its usual fine display. First came two companies of U. S. marines, and next a platoon of dark-skinned looking sailors of La Belle France, and next followed companies of U. S. bluejackets.

Delaware was represented by Governor Tunnell and the 1st Regt. parading seven companies of 16 files each. Pennsylvania and other troops passed in this order—Governor Hastings and staff, Brig. Gen. Gobin and staff, in temporary command of the division; Brig. Gen. Wiley and staff; 10th Regt., Col. Hawkins; Col. Krips and the 15th Regt., and the 18th Regt.; 5th Inf., Col. Burchfield; the 16th Regt., Col. Hullings; Col. Glenn's 14th Regt.; Gen. Schall, 1st Brigade and staff; 1st Inf., Col. Wendell P. Bowman; the 2d Regt., Lieut. Col. Dechert in command.

Col. Perry M. Washabaugh headed the 6th Inf.; Col. Robert Ralston rode at the head of the 3d Inf.; the State Fencibles, Maj. Brazer; Gray Invincibles, the only colored soldiers. Nearly all the above organizations wore full dress uniforms, and this greatly relieved the monotony of the parade.

The 3d Brigade was under command of Col. Magee, of the 8th Inf. Col. Coryell, of the 12th, had the right of the brigade. The 4th Regt., Col. Case; 13th Regt., Col. Courson; Lieut. Col. Hoffman led the 8th Regt. The 9th Regt. was under the command of Lieut. Col. Dougherty; Naval Militia; light batteries of artillery, Capt. Hunt.

From New Jersey there was the 6th Regt., Col. Draper; Gatling Gun Co. B, Capt. Jones, and Naval Militia. Next in the column was battalion of Girard College Cadets, Capt. Edwards, 1st U. S. Cav., in command. The cadets from the Pennsylvania Military Academy, at Chester brought up the rear. The number in line is given as follows: Regular Army and Navy, 1,364; Delaware National Guard, 274; Pennsylvania National Guard, 8,317; New Jersey National Guard, 530; cadets, 530; staff officers and bands, 500; grand total, 11,515. The parading column as a whole made a fine showing. The battleship Texas and the monitor Terror and the French man-of-war Fulton lying in the Delaware, as well as the old St. Louis, fired salutes during the dedication of the monument, as did also the revenue cutter Hamilton.

The City Troop, of Philadelphia, acted as the President's body guard during the day. In the evening a grand banquet was given at Horticultural Hall by the State Society of the Cincinnati, the hall being beautifully decorated. Among those present were Brig. Gen. Ruggles, U. S. A., who spoke for "The Army"; Adj. Gen. Stryker, of New Jersey; Governor Griggs, of New Jersey; Governor Tunnell, of Delaware; Mayor Strong, of New York; Commandant de Saune, of the French war vessel Fulton; Maj. Asa Bird Gardner, U. S. A.; Capt. W. C. Wise, U. S. N.; Maj. G. W. Adair, U. S. A.; Chief Engr. S. L. P. Ayres, U. S. N.; Paymr. R. T. M. Ball, U. S. N.; Capt. Henry H. Bellas, U. S. A.; P. A. Engr. F. M. Bennett, U. S. N.; Capt. G. S. Bingham, U. S. A.; Lieut. H. A. Bispham, U. S. N.; Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, U. S. A.; Capt. Allyn Capron, U. S. A.; Capt. Constantine Chase, U. S. A.; Lieut. John L. Chamberlain, U. S. A.; Med. Dir. George H. Cooke, U. S. N.; Edwin S. Cramp, Capt. Louis A. Craig, U. S. A.; Maj. Charles Lukens Davis, U. S. A.; Chief Engr. W. W. Dungan, U. S. N.; Capt. R. G. Ebert, Capt. F. A. Edwards, U. S. A.; Chief Engr. A. C. Engard, U. S. N.; Lieut. George R. Evans, U. S. N.; Med. Insp. W. G. Farwell, U. S. N.; Capt. Frederick Fuger, U. S. A.; Lieut. H. J. Gallagher, U. S. A.; Lieut. W. A. Gill, U. S. N.; Capt. W. H. Jaques, N. G. N. J.; Chaplain H. W. Jones, U. S. N.; Maj. J. M. Lancaster, U. S. A.; Capt. Peter Leary, Jr., Maj. T. C. Lebo, U. S. A.; Comdr. E. Longnecker, U. S. N.; Lieut. J. A. Lundeen, U. S. A.; Maj. C. A. H. McCauley, U. S. A.; Ensign A. A. McKethan, U. S. N.; Chief Engr. J. P. Mickle, U. S. N.; Chief Engr. W. S. Moore, U. S. N.; Col. John P. Nicholson, Lieut. A. C. Nissen, U. S. A.; Lieut. W. C. Neville, U. S. N.; Pay Dir. R. Parks, U. S. N.; Maj. Gen. Galusha Pennypacker, U. S. A.; Lieut. H. Phelps, U. S. N.; Lieut. C. D. Rhodes, U. S. A.; Capt. B. R. Russell, U. S. M. C.; Capt. James H. Sands, U. S. N.; Chief Engr. J. A. Scot, U. S. N.; Dr. Edward Shippen, U. S. N.; Lieut. John T. Summerlin, U. S. A.; Col. Samuel S. Sumner, U. S. A.; Capt. Henry Clay Taylor, U. S. N.; Gen. John A. Wiley.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. B. R. and J. R.—No person can enlist as an ordinary seaman in the U. S. Navy except an honorably discharged apprentice, unless he shall have been two years at sea, nor as a seaman unless he shall have been four years at sea before the mast, and in each case he must pass a satisfactory examination. To enlist as a landsman, you must not be over 25 years of age, unless you possess a mechanical trade, when you can enlist up to 35 years, provided you can pass the physical examination. Landsmen receive \$16 per month. You can enlist at the Navy Yards of Boston, New York, League Island, Pa., Norfolk, Va., Washington, D. C., and Mare Island, Cal. For qualifications of apprentices see answer J. N., in "Army and Navy Journal" of May 15, page 691.

ARTILLERY.—At the siege of Vicksburg, mortars were used which were made of trunks of trees hollowed out and hooped with iron. The wheels of railroad cars are made of pressed paper hooped with steel, and Herr Krupp is said to have lately completed a number of paper field-pieces for the use of the German infantry. Their caliber is five centimeters, or a little less than two inches; and the pieces are so light that a soldier can easily carry one. The resistance, however, is greater than that of a field piece of steel of the same caliber. The paper pulp possesses more elasticity than metal, and when hardened is nearly as tough. Only the body of the gun is made of paper pulp. The core is of metal, and made very much like the cores of ordinary cannon. The exterior is bound with wire. The chief points of the pulp gun are elasticity and lightness—and being lighter, transportation is, of course, easier.

I. R. S.—There will be no retirements for age in the Judge Advocate General's Department of the Army during President McKinley's term, ending March 4, 1901. The next retirement for age in this department is on May 21, 1901.

B. asks: Is the "dress coat" now in use by the enlisted men of the Army likely to be supplanted by another during the present year. Answer—To the best of our information, no.

ANXIOUS.—Doubtless your long service, if honest and faithful, would secure you a furlough for four months, with discharge as a veteran at its termination. Make proper application through your company commander.

CAVALRY writes: The new Cavalry Drill Regulations do not take the new carbine scabbard into consideration. When dismounting on skirmish line or at any other time, what should be done with the carbine? Some claim it should remain in the scabbard, while I claim that the carbine should be taken out of the scabbard at all times when dismounted, and should not be inserted into the scabbard until the command, "prepare to mount, mount," or "stand to horse" be given. Answer—The new carbine scabbard does not do away with the carbine sling, and par. 378 governs. In case the carbine sling is not worn, the trooper dismounts without taking the carbine from the scabbard; if he takes the position of "stand to horse," the carbine remains in the scabbard; if to "rest," the carbine is taken from the scabbard; if to fight on foot, the trooper first links his horse and then takes his carbine; if the command "inspection, arms," be given, he first takes the reins off his horse's neck, and then takes his carbine; after the carbine is inspected it is returned to the scabbard.

Dr. Moritz Benedict gives an emphatic denial in one of the Vienna medical reviews to the suggestion that the Röntgen rays are dangerous. Some cases in which the X-rays have produced unexpected physiological consequences have, he says, obtained undeserved publicity. For example, it happened that an engineer who tested repeatedly on his own person the quality of a number of tubes of his own manufacture suffered from an inflammatory affection of the skin; and it is true that an experimentalist lost the hair of his head. Inflammation of the skin is certainly to be apprehended when a person works with the rays for weeks and weeks at a stretch. But the rays are not to be blamed. The fault rests rather with an intensely electrified atmosphere, which produces a sensible prickling of the skin; and with the discharging appliances recently introduced there is no risk to the most careless operator.

THE STATE TROOPS.

12th NEW YORK.—COL. McC. BUTT.

The annual rifle shooting contest in the 12th Regt., New York, in the armory range, for the gold "Macaulay Medal" was completed Monday night, May 17, and the successful man, 1st Sergt. Charles M. Smith, of Co. B, not only won the match on the highest score ever made in this competition, but has excelled, it is claimed, all armory records outside the 12th Regt., by making 50 points out of a possible 50 in the prone position at the 500-yard target. The bull's-eye on the 12th Regt., it is also claimed, is smaller than those on any other armory target in the city, which makes the scores all the more creditable. The scores of the several competitors in detail are as follows:

Names.	Scores.	200 Yards.
1st Sergt. C. M. Smith, Co. B.....	5 5 4 5 4 4 4 5 5 4-45	500 Yards.
	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5-50-95	200 Yards.
Q. M. Sergt. S. Barringer, Co. C.....	5 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 4-44	500 Yards.
	4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4-48-92	200 Yards.
Ord. Sergt. J. Corrie, N. C. S.....	5 4 4 5 4 5 4 5 5 4-45	500 Yards.
	4 5 4 5 5 5 4 4 5-46-91	200 Yards.
Lieut. F. C. Harriman, Co. G.....	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5-42	500 Yards.
	5 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 4-47-89	200 Yards.
Pvt. J. Dempsey, Co. A.....	5 3 4 4 5 5 4 4 4 4-42	500 Yards.
	4 5 4 4 4 4 5 5 5-44-86	200 Yards.
Pvt. C. A. Dant, Co. I.....	4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 5 4-42	500 Yards.
	4 4 4 4 5 5 4 4 4 5-43-85	200 Yards.
First Sergt. J. McDermott, Co. E.....	4 4 4 3 4 0 5 4 5 2 4-35	500 Yards.
	5 5 4 5 5 4 5 4 5 4-46-81	200 Yards.
Pvt. E. Claw, Co. D.....	3 2 3 3 5 4 5 4 4 4-37	500 Yards.
	3 4 5 4 5 5 5 4 4-43-80	200 Yards.
Lieut. A. V. Z. Post, Co. H.....	2 4 3 4 3 4 3 3 5 5-36	500 Yards.
	3 4 3 3 4 5 5 4 4-38-74	200 Yards.
Pvt. W. Guyre, Co. K.....	0 0 0 0 3 2 0 0 8	500 Yards.
	3 2 3 3 5 4 2 4 4 3-33-41	

Lieut. M. P. O'Connor, of Co. K, who is very highly esteemed in the regiment, has resigned for business reasons.

65th NEW YORK.—COL. S. M. WELCH. BVT. BRIG GENL.

In reply to a communication received from Gen. S. M. Welch, commanding the 65th Regt., N. G. N. Y., asking that the regiment be detailed for active duty this summer, either at the State Camp at Peekskill or in practice march of from eight to ten days' duration, Adj. Gen. Tillinghast states that the Commander-in-Chief authorizes the regiment to have a practice march of eight days' duration, expenses outside of pay not to exceed expense of transportation of the command to camp.

Two years ago Gen. Welch took his regiment on a practice march of six days through a considerable portion of Erie County. This was the first duty of the kind ever performed by a regiment in this State. Several regiments of the State were ordered to perform such duty in 1895, but were relieved at their own request. The 65th was not ordered to perform marching duty, but volunteered to do so. Gen. Welch, in referring to the matter, said: "I regard the marching experience of two years ago as the most valuable the regiment has ever had. We couldn't have accomplished what we did without previous camp experience. This summer we will be out for eight days, giving us two days longer. We will do no more marching than before, but we will have more camp duty. Camp instruction will be given as at Peekskill. The men will also have the very valuable experience of making and breaking camp. A soldier learns a great deal in a practice march. He has the experience of marching, packing and unpacking, in making and breaking camp, and camp instruction as well. Guided by our experience of two years ago, we will be able to pick out favorable routes and camping grounds and make the experience even more valuable than it was the first time."

The annual inspection and muster of the 65th Regt., was made by Insp. Gen. Hoffman on May 17, and proved highly creditable to the command. The regiment has made quite a large gain in total strength, and also in percentage present over last year. It shows a net gain of 120 men since the last inspection, with less absentees. There were 123 more men on the floor than at the muster of 1896. The figures in detail for both years are as follows:

	—1897.			—1896.		
	Pres.	Abs.	Agg.	Pres.	Abs.	Agg.
F. S. and N. C. S.	20	2	31	27	1	28
Hosp. Corps	11	1	12	..	..	..
Co. A	77	1	78	64	1	65
Co. B	68	4	72	57	2	59
Co. C	59	3	62	43	6	49
Co. D	71	..	71	53	4	57
Co. E	57	4	61	37	9	46
Co. F	54	2	56	39	5	44
Co. G	60	9	69	52	3	55
Co. H	58	5	63	49	3	52
Co. I	..	..	..	..	..	..
	544	31	575	421	34	455
Per cent. Present	..	..	94.61	..	..	92.52

COLORADO.

The committee appointed by Governor Adams of Colorado to report upon a plan of reorganization of the guard of that State, has submitted its report, which has been approved. The board recommended that the two regiment organizations be retained, and that the field, staff and line of each regiment be reduced at once to conform to the requirements of House Bill No. 323, recently passed by the General Assembly. They also recommended that any company that may be known to the Adjutant General to be inefficient, or in numbers below the minimum required by law, be mustered out of the service, and that for the best interests of the service the entire field and staff of both regiments of infantry resign the positions that they now hold in the National Guard of Colorado; that the line officers be allowed to suggest by written ballot to the Commander in Chief the officer who, in their judgment, should be appointed to be field

officer of their respective regiments. The board, in conclusion, said:

"Believing that the code of regulations that now governs the National Guard is ineffective and does not fill the object for which it was compiled, and that it has been rendered absolutely worthless by the adoption of the law just enacted, we recommend that a board of five officers be appointed by the Commander in Chief for the purpose of revising the Code of Regulations for the government of the National Guard of Colorado."

VERMONT.

Adj. Gen. Peck, of Vermont, announces that the annual encampment of the Guard will be held at Chester, Vt., from Monday, Aug. 9, to Friday, Aug. 13, inclusive. An additional parade of the 1st Brigade and Light Battery will take place at Chester, Vt., on Saturday, Aug. 14. Brig. Gen. Julius J. Estey is assigned to duty at encampment as post commander. Capt. H. E. Tutherly, 1st Cav., U. S. A., Assistant Inspector General, will inspect the troops, and make a report upon the condition of the command at the close of the encampment. Brevet Maj. Gen. William H. Gilmore, Q. M. Gen., will furnish transportation and quarters, and provide for the payment of the troops. Under date of May 10, Gov. Grout expresses his appreciation of the patriotism and soldier-like deportment displayed by the officers and men of the National Guard of the State in their participation in the Grant Monument dedication and the inauguration of William McKinley as President of the United States, and says: "The people have reason to be proud of the appearance of their troops, and the part they took in these memorable occasions. A grateful public also bears kindly in mind the public spirited Vermonters, who by their generous contributions rendered the attendance of the Guard possible on these occasions."

ILLINOIS.

Co. C, 3d Inf., Ottawa, was inspected May 11 by Maj. E. J. Sill, 3d Inf., of Amora, commanding the 2d Battalion. A large number of ladies and citizens were present at the inspection. The company had sixty men, with three officers in line, and drilled well, especially in extended order. The captain of this company, S. R. Blanchard, is the ranking captain in the Illinois service, his commission dating from April 26, 1881.

The 3d Inf. officers will soon be called upon to select a new colonel, as Col. Bennett's commission expires May 28. It is said that Gen. Welch, commanding the 3d Brigade, will retire at that time, and the colonel be promoted. The prominent candidates in that case will be Lieut. Col. W. S. Frazier, A. G., 3d Brigade; Maj. E. J. Sill, 3d Inf., and Capt. S. R. Blanchard, 3d Inf.

NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

National Guardsmen of New York will be pleased to learn that Capt. Edward E. Hardin, 7th Inf., has been detailed by the War Department to attend the State Camp this season. Capt. Hardin is an old acquaintance to New York Guardsmen, who hold him in the highest estimation.

It is understood that the State Camp of Instruction, New York, will be under the direction of the several brigade commanders this season, but with a permanent post staff.

No better evidence of the good behavior and the popularity of the 65th Regt., New York, among the villagers it met on its practice march two years ago, can be had than the fact that a large batch of invitations have been received at regimental headquarters from citizens of the towns through which the command passed, asking that it take the same route as it took before.

The criticism in our article of May 1 on the Grant parade had special reference to the necessities of the parade, as the context showed, and not to the parade itself, which was well managed throughout. There was complaint, and very proper complaint, by those who had been invited by the municipal authorities to witness the parade when they discovered that the seats to which they had been assigned were occupied by strangers, placed there by men having charge of the platforms. The arrangements for the members of the press, whose professional duties required that they should see what was going on, were as bad as they could well be. The parade itself was managed in accordance with military usage, but outside of that there was much confusion and mismanagement.

A petition of twenty-five members of the McCreary Guards was presented to Capt. Noel Gaines at his company's drill, on May 12, asking for his resignation. He reduced Sergts. Choate and Thomasson, who presented the petition, to the ranks and refused to resign. The Captain did perfectly right, and every signer to the petition ought to be court-martialed. If the members of the company have facts which go to prove their C. O. is not fit to command, they should forward a complaint through the regular channels to General Headquarters.

At the thirtieth anniversary of the organization of the 5th Regt. of Baltimore, on Monday, May 10, which was celebrated by a review and dance, long service medals were presented by Adj. Gen. Wilmer to the following members of the command: Fifteen Years—Sergt. J. E. Aitchison, Co. H; Lieut. Armistead M. Webb, staff; Sergt. Harry D. Livingston, Co. D; Pvt. William Pool, Co. E; Sergt. John J. Carroll, Co. E. Nine Years—Wm. Lehnhoff; field music; Q. M. Sergt. John Swikert, Co. L, non-commissioned staff; C. Reitz, field music; Maj. William D. Robinson, O. M. Sergt. F. H. Lumsden, Co. H; Sergt. D. L. Swindell, Co. D; William E. Stevens, Co. E; George H. Johnson, Co. G; Sergt. Robert W. Maxwell, Co. D; Harry Brown, field music; Capt. R. F. Boyden, Co. L; Sergt. Eugene S. Miles, Co. F; Capt. Louis M. Rawlins, Co. A; Q. M. Sergt. T. F. Putsche, non-commissioned staff.

Col. Butt, 12th New York, has appointed 1st Sergt. Mehan, of Co. H, Sergeant Major of the 2d Bn.

The Bicycle Corps of Co. B, 9th New York, will make a run to City Island May 31, and Cos. F and I, of the same command, will go to Dobbs Ferry.

Co. B, 7th New York, has elected Lieut. James E. Schuyler Captain in place of Nesbitt, resigned. Sergts. Beach and Black are named as candidates for the 2d Lieutenantcy. The regiment will parade for review May 22 (this afternoon) at 110th street and Lenox avenue, for review by Maj. Gen. Merritt, U. S. A., and next Saturday (May 29) will leave for Boston, via the Providence line. Mayor Strong, it is expected, will review the regiment at the City Hall, as it marches to the pier of the Providence line. The headquarters of the regiment in Boston will be at Hotel Brunswick.

Capt. George E. Hall, R. Q. M., 23d New York, has resigned.

Col. E. C. Farrington, Inspector of Rifle Practice, Maine National Guard, has looked over the Stroudwater village range. Col. Farrington will recommend the securing of a new location, which it is believed can be se-

cured at such terms that the city will actually save money, while providing ample facilities for target practice. The encampment this year will bring into the field an unusual number of new men and companies. In the 2d Regiment, Co. A, of Hampden, one of the oldest companies in Maine, will be replaced by a company from Gardiner. Co. G, of Bangor, having been disbanded and now in process of reorganization, will also be one of the new ones. Co. M, of Machias, will appear for the first time. The only change in the 1st Regiment will be the addition of Co. M, of Westbrook. The committee from the Portland Light Infantry is making arrangements for celebrating the 94th anniversary of the organization of the company.

In the 74th Regiment, of Buffalo, Corp. J. H. Farquharson has been appointed Adjutant of the 1st Battalion, and E. E. Studley has been elected 2d Lieutenant of Co. B.

The members of the 4th Battalion, L. S. N. G., intend to enter a drill team in July, under the command of Capt. Myles Waterman, in the San Antonio Interstate Drill. There are two contests in which it is possible that the 4th will enter its team. Class A, in which \$3,000 will be awarded the winner, and class B, for maidens, in which the victorious team will annex \$750. In August it is proposed to take a trip to Nashville. Thirty-three members have already signified a desire to make the Nashville trip and a much larger crowd will doubtless get together before the time for the trip arrives. The 4th will go into camp at Nashville as it did at the World's Fair.

The 6th Battalion of Louisiana National Guard is rapidly getting into shape its programme for the annual encampment. The battalion, with about 150 men, will leave July 18, returning Aug. 1. The encampment will probably be at one of the healthful and delightful towns in Louisiana on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad.

The cadets of the De La Salle Institute, New York City, gave an interesting drill and review in the 12th Regiment armory May 18. The battalion is instructed by Capt. Charles Morton, of the 3d U. S. Cavalry, and commanded by Maj. J. Dean Tilford. Maj. Charles S. Burns and the officers of the 12th Regiment, were the judges of the competitive drill, the honors of which were awarded to Co. A. Its officers are John J. Murphy, Captain; H. Duranquet Brennan, son of ex-Commissioner Tom Brennan, 1st Lieutenant, and Michael T. Reynolds, 2d Lieutenant. Co. D, G. T. Graham, Captain, received second prize. Afterward the cadets went through battalion maneuvers, bayonet exercise, guard mount, and parade, followed by a reception and dance.

The 9th Regiment, New York, Col. Seward, attended divine service May 16, and, despite the fact that one company, A, refused to attend, on the ground that Chaplain Peters had cast aspersions on the Catholic faith (Co. A being nearly all Catholics), there were more men present than usual on such occasions. Chaplain Peters selected his text from II. Samuel, x., 11 and 12. Col. Seward thanked the members of the regiment for attending, upon returning to the armory, and remarked that it was not one company that won the Rebellion or made a regiment, but the unit of the whole, and members should bear in mind that they should be dutiful to the regiment as a whole.

The Chicago "Chronicle" complains that Governor Tanner and his staff were outrageously treated by those having charge of the Grant parade in New York City. In spite of the Governor's flowing locks and magnificent horsemanship and the dazzling uniform and martial mien of Col. J. R. B. Van Cleave, the Illinois representatives were held back and made to march behind New York's paltry quota of 13,500 soldiers. They were invited to none of the receptions given to visiting celebrities and were not accorded the privilege of seats from which to witness themselves march by. No one called upon Governor Tanner, and no one spoke to him except a policeman, who told him if he couldn't ride a horse better than that he should get down and take a trolley car.

According to our esteemed contemporary, the New York "Herald," the 71st Regiment, of New York City, Col. F. V. Greene, has broken another record, by parading for divine service at St. Andrew's Church, Sunday afternoon, May 16, with "one day's rations in their haversacks." Whether the worthy chaplain, Rev. George R. Van De Water was to preach so long a sermon as to keep the boys in church until next day, or exactly what they did with the rations in their haversacks is not explained by the "Herald." The most likely explanation of the matter, in our opinion, is that the reporter got some rations somewhere, but with a little too much of the liquid form.

Col. D. B. Murphy, of Camden, inspected Co. D, 3d Regiment, of New Brunswick, N. J., on May 11. For ten consecutive inspections the company has had every man present. The record was lost on May 11 by the sickness of one man. The inspection was witnessed by Col. B. A. Lee, of the 3d Regiment, and Capt. William G. Butler, 3d Inf., U. S. A. Both officers complimented the company upon the appearance of the men. Co. D now numbers 67 enlisted men and three commissioned officers. The officers are Captain, Joseph Kay; 1st Lieutenant, R. W. Watson; 2d Lieutenant, Henry Landahl. After the dismissal of the company the visiting officers were entertained by the officers of Co. D, by a quiet spread at the Mansion House. The members of the company were entertained by the Ladies' Auxiliary. Refreshments were served, and dancing was indulged in until a late hour.

The new corps of cadets being formed by H. L. Tompkins, of 164 West 83d street, of New York City, by the end of the present month, Mr. Tompkins expects, will be formally attached to some regiment in the 1st Brigade. It will be known as the Knickerbocker Grays. Its uniform is to be cadet gray. A jacket will also be worn. The headdress will include a fatigue cap and shako and campaign hat. The fatigue equipments will be of McKeever pattern, those for full dress being of white enamel leather, with white cross belts. Black leather leggings will also be worn.

The Signal Corps of the 5th Infantry, Ohio National Guard, of Cleveland, Ohio, had a very successful bicycle relay to Norwalk and return on the 8th inst. The distance by road is about 138 miles, which was made in 9 hours and 50 minutes. The riders were in heavy marching order, which was a burden of nearly 25 pounds. The roads were so bad that it was necessary to take the railroad tracks about half of the way, and that was being repaired in places, so that the wheel had to be carried. The corps has arranged several more relays for the summer.

The annual muster and inspection of the following Separate Cos. will be made by Insp. Gen. Hoffman, as given below: 39th Separate Co., May 24; 40th Separate Co., on May 25; 27th Separate Co., on May 26; 7th Separate Co., on May 28.

The reserves of New York, Connecticut and Rhode Island will camp together at Fisher's Island the week beginning July 15 for seven days' stay. Several vessels of the Navy will visit this encampment and give the militia full opportunity to work the modern ordnance at tar-

ually save
arget prac-
to the field
es. In the
oldest com-
pany from
disbanded
also be one
ear for the
iment will
committee
g arrange-
of the or-
H. Farqu-
Battalion,
ntenant of
G., intend
mand of
Interstate
is possible
in which
ass B. for
ux \$750.
Nashville,
a desire to
crowd will
the trip ar-
e as it did
ard is rap-
annual en-
men, will
ment will
ful towns
Railroad,
New York
the 12th
instructed
valry, and
Charles S.
were the
which were
Murphy,
missioner
Reynolds,
a, received
ough bat-
out, and
attended
that one
hat Chap-
lolic faith
more men
ain Peters
12. Col.
at for at-
remarked
Rebellion
and mem-
doutful to
rrior Tan-
by those
ork City.
agnificient
trial men
sentatives
ew York's
invited to
rities and
which to
upon Gov-
a police-
better than
the New
ork City,
by parad-
Sunday
their hav-
r. George
mon as to
ctly what
is not ex-
planation
orter got
much of
Co. D. 3d
11. For
ad every
1 by the
essed by
pt. Will-
s compli-
the men.
commis-
eph Kay;
t, Henry
the vis-
of Co. D.
members
ies' Aux-
g was in-
L. Tomp-
City, by
ects, will
1st Brig-
r Grays.
also be
cap and
ents will
being of
Black
National
al bicycle
The dis-
ade in 9
y march-
pounds,
to take
and that
had to re-
al more
ring Sep-
s given
rate Co.
Separate
d Rhode
the week
l vessels
the mili-
te at tar-

get practice and handle the vessels for brief runs in the Sound. Mr. Roosevelt will probably remain with the organization several days. The split in the New Jersey organization will lead to the western or Camden organization being sent down the Delaware, while the Jersey City contingent will go on a cruise alone, or else join in with New York. Massachusetts will send her men to camp on July 12, and some of Adml. Sicard's fleet will be present. Pennsylvania declines the Government's invitation to accept the use of one of the Navy ships and writes that the iceboats of the city will transport the organization down the Delaware to a point selected for encampment. Maryland will confine her exercises to the Chesapeake Bay, and proposes utilizing the old Dale. The Southern States will join at Port Royal for encampment and the lake organizations will co-operate and use the old Michigan. California's organization will have the use of some of the ships at Mare Island.

"In the recent march of the regulars from New York to Philadelphia," says the "Inquirer," of that city, "two commissioned officers, one a major and the other a captain, of the 1st Brigade, N. G. P., paraded as enlisted men in a foot battery. This action has been variously commented upon by officers and men of both the regular and volunteer services, and the majority condemn it as subversive to the ethics of the profession of arms. The two gentlemen were filled with a commendable zeal to learn just how the professional soldier was handled and how he took care of himself in a position approximating a campaign. To do so they determined to become real soldiers for the time being, and whatever they experienced they hoped to benefit by it. It is to be regretted that they did not accompany the column as officers. This they could have done and maintained the esprit of their corps and also have secured just as much experience and information as they did by cheapening their rank."

The sixtieth anniversary of the National Lancers, of Boston, Mass., will take place June 14, and the following have been appointed a committee of arrangements: Capt. Oscar A. Jones, Lieut. D. A. Young, Q. M. Sergt. J. M. Davis, Sergt. J. E. Staples, Sergt. J. H. Blanchard, Corp. F. T. Hitchcock, H. B. Emery, C. A. Ladd, A. O. Tafts and George H. James.

The 1st Brigade of New Hampshire National Guard will go into camp at the State camp ground, Concord, Monday, June 14, for five days. Brig. Gen. Jerry P. Wellman, Insp. Gen., will inspect the troops at the encampment.

NAVAL MILITIA.

The 2d Division of the 1st Naval Battalion of New York, have unanimously elected junior Lieut. William

De W. Dimock, its commanding officer. Lieut. Dimock is one of the best officers in the battalion, and is always alive to the interest of the command. He first entered the military service as a private in Co. I, 7th Regt., January, 1888, and joined the battalion as a seaman July 23, 1891. He was promoted Ensign March 8, 1893, and Lieutenant (J. G.) April 1, 1895. Ensign James Macfarlane, another bright officer, has been elected Lieutenant (J. G.) in the 1st Division. An ex-Navy officer will probably succeed Lieut. Dimock.

In the Pennsylvania Naval Militia, Adj. Gen. Stewart announces that the annual tour of duty for the 1st Battalion, State Naval Militia, will be from July 3 to 10, inclusive. The annual inspection will be made on July 6, 1897, under the direction of the Inspector General.

The annual dinner of the veterans of the 9th New York will be held at Clark's, 22 West Twenty-third street, on Thursday night, May 27.)

Governor Hastings, of Pennsylvania, under date of May 19, in orders, congratulates the officers and men of the National Guard of Pennsylvania upon the success attending the demonstration made in Philadelphia on May 15, in connection with ceremonies incident to the unveiling of the Washington Monument in Fairmount Park. He assures them of his sincere appreciation of their soldierly bearing, gentlemanly behavior, prompt obedience to orders and cheerful submission to discipline, and says they have deserved and received the commendation of the press and the people.

The Naval Reserve of North Carolina were called out to preserve order at Elizabeth City, N. C., on May 19, and had to charge the mob to disperse it. The rioters were negro laborers who went on a strike and attacked white men who had taken their places. The reserves were still on duty at last accounts.

The Maryland Battalion, Comdr. Emerson, will receive practical reconnaissance work this summer on Chesapeake Bay. Two crews will be sent out every Saturday afternoon. The trips will be made in the small boats, equipped with camping outfits and two days' rations. One of the crews will begin at Curtis Bay and work toward the other one, the two meeting at 7 o'clock in the evening for mess, and going into camp for the night together. On Sunday morning both crews will start out again immediately after breakfast, and work until evening, each crew carrying rations in their boats. Both crews will be instructed to meet at Fort Carroll at 6 o'clock in the evening, and will be towed back to Baltimore by the steam launch of the Dale.

Col. Chauncey, 8th New York, announces that at the sale of some effects at auction recently belonging to

Col. De Voe were a number of papers bearing on the history of the 8th, which it is desired to recover, as they are of considerable value as regimental records. Any one having information concerning the papers is requested to address Col. Chauncey at the armory, Ninety-fourth street and Park avenue. A suitable reward will be given if necessary for their recovery.

In the 7th New York 2d Lieut. James Everett Schuyler, of Co. B, has been elected Captain, to succeed Nesbitt. He has been connected with the company since October, 1878. By the resignation of Capt. Nesbitt, the positions of several companies in line will undergo quite a change. Co. F, which was the color company, will now be on the left of the 2d Battalion, and Co. B will in future be the color company. Co. I will now be second in line in the 1st Battalion, and Co. K second in line in the 2d Battalion; Co. A will be fourth in line in the 1st Battalion; Co. G, third in line in the 2d Battalion, and Co. B, fourth in line in the 2d Battalion. Cos. C, E and H remain as before.

The 13th Regt., New York, will attend divine service in the Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn, Sunday, May 22. Chaplain A. H. Behrens will preach the sermon.

The annual reunion of the veterans of the 9th Regt., New York, will be held Thursday evening, May 27. Comrade John J. Coffey, who is at present residing at Shanghai, China, has shipped a handsome punch bowl as a present to the corps, and it will be on exhibition, and will also contain an inviting beverage at the reunion on May 27.

A pistol range has been opened in the basement of 2d Brigade Headquarters, New York, for the staff of Brig. Gen. James McLeer.

FOR SUCCESS IN WAR.

(From "The Life of Nelson," Capt. A. T. Mahan.)

For success in war, the indispensable complement of intellectual grasp and insight is a moral power, which enables a man to trust the inner light, a power which dominates hesitation, and sustains action, in the most tremendous emergencies, and which, from the formidable character of the difficulties it is called to confront, is in no men so conspicuously prominent as in those who are entitled to rank among great Captains. The two elements—mental and moral power—are often found separately, rarely in due combination. In Nelson they met, and their coincidence with the exceptional opportunities afforded him constituted his good fortune and his greatness.

"NO SPORTSMAN CAN DO WITHOUT IT"

That's what letters received from men who have hunted, fished and camped from Maine to California say about the

KENWOOD CAMPING BAG

It's a comfort—a luxury—a necessity. Easily adjusted and a perfect protection from Cold, Snow, Rain or Dew. Kicking or turning will not uncover you. Stiffening of tired muscles never happens. A complete shelter in itself. Handy as a hold-all. Many improvements—common-sense price. Write to the editor of this paper, or send for

FREE

samples of material, and illustrated pamphlet of our new STEAMER RUGS, BABY BAGS and GOLF, TRAVELING and STEAMER CAPES to



The Kenwood Rug in Use.

THE KENWOOD MILLS,

Albany, N. Y.

PURE OLIVE OIL.

ANTONINI & CO.,

Guaranteed High Quality Pure Olive Oil.

This Oil, imported steadily for over 45 years, has been repeatedly tested by prominent chemists, and pronounced PURE OLIVE OIL.

Query—What other brand of oil has stood the test?

The sales of "Antonini" have more than doubled in the last three years!!!

JAMES P. SMITH & COMPANY,

Nos. 90 to 94 Hudson Street,

NEW YORK.



Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

FERRY'S 1897 BRED ANNUAL is Free. D. M. FERRY & CO., DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Arnold
Constable & Co.
Dress Materials.

"FRERES KOECHLIN'S"

Printed Organdies,
Striped Batistes.

"D. & J. ANDERSON'S"

Zephyrs and Zephyrines.
Grenadines, Fish Nets,
Canvas Weaves,
Plain and Emb'd Piquees,
Dimities, Nainsooks, Mulls.

Broadway & 19th st.

NEW YORK.

AN
IDEAL
MOUNT

For the Soldier is one of the
Celebrated line of



Wolff-American
High Art Cycles.

He will never be annoyed by his wheel getting out of order, nor need he fear the result of giving it the hardest kind of work. Several large municipalities—to say nothing of the U. S. Government—have adopted Wolff-American Cycles after severe tests. * * Self-oiling bearings, perfect eccentric chain adjustment and spring-tempered frames are some of the special features.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE GIVING DETAILS.

R. H. Wolff & Co., Ltd., New York City.

NEW ARMY REGULATIONS,
GOVERNMENT EDITION.

Sent postage prepaid on receipt of price, \$1.60.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,



Regular Militia Haversack.

Established 1875.

We make all kinds of

LEGGINGS

for all purposes.

Military Leggings a Specialty, cheap and

expensive, for

Societies, Boys' Brigades, Independent Companies, Etc.

Also the best

MILITARY HAVERSACK

Made.

Send 70 cents for the regulation U. S. Army Infantry, 80 cent for the Regulation Cavalry Leggings and \$1.15 for a Haversack. Postage paid by us. Address

WM. H. WILEY & SON,
Trumbull St., Hartford, Conn.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

THE best route for Army and Navy Officers between New York, Boston, Providence, Worcester, and all New England. First-class Music.

Steamers "Rhode Island" and "Massachusetts" leave New Pier 36, North River, foot of Canal Street, daily, except Sunday, at 5.30 p. m.

Returning Train leaves Park Square Station, Boston, at 6.45 p. m., Worcester at 4.12 p. m., connecting with steamers leaving Providence at 8.00 p. m.

STONINGTON LINE

between New York, Narragansett Pier and Watch Hill.

From New York, steamers leave at 6.00 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

J. W. MILLER, President.

W. DE W. DIMOCK, A. G. P. A.

O. H. BRIGGS, G. P. A.

American and European Expositions have awarded premiums to Cook's Imperial Champagne, for its excellent qualities.

Purity and wholesomeness are the physicians' endorsement of ANGSTUR BITTERS, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

BIRTHS.

COONTZ.—At 925 Hyde street, San Francisco, Cal., Wednesday, May 5, 1897, to the wife of Lieut. R. E. Coontz, U. S. N., a son.

KRAYENBUHL.—At Fort Schuyler, N. Y., May 14, to the wife of Lieut. M. G. Krayenbuhl, 2d Art., a daughter.

SMITH.—May 1, 1897, to Lieut. and Mrs. Hamilton A. Smith, Fort Snelling, Minn., a daughter.

DIED.

HAMILTON.—At Monrovia, Cal., May 9, 1897, Mrs. Margaret Hamilton, mother of Lieut. James Hamilton, 3d U. S. Art. Interment at Holyoke, Mass.

MINOR.—At Fort Sheridan, Ill., May 11, 1897, Mary McL. Minor, widow of John D. Minor, of Cincinnati, O., and mother of the wife of Maj. C. D. Vické, 1st Cav.

RICHE.—On May 18, 1897, Anna Weir Riché, wife of Lieut. Charles S. Riché, C. E., U. S. A.

SCOVEL.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., May 16, 1897, Louis L. Scovel, formerly Acting Assistant Paymaster, U. S. N.

SPICER.—At Hinsdale, Mass., May 10, William Francis Spicer, son of the late John W. Spicer, grandson of the late Gen. Peter W. Spicer, of New York, and nephew of the late Commo. William F. Spicer, U. S. N.

STONE.—At Arkadelphia, Ark., Robert Porter Stone, son of William Porter Stone, 1st Lieut. 4th Art., and Martha Eleanor Stone, aged five years and ten months.

TAYLOR.—At Fort Wadsworth, S. I., May 17, Mrs. Mary P. Taylor, in her ninety-eighth year.

WRIGHT.—On Sunday, May 16, Mr. Elisha E. Wright, brother of Gen. H. G. Wright, U. S. A., retired.

As a specific against dyspepsia, as a tonic and for mixing in drinks, nothing superior to BOKER'S BITTERS.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO SMOKERS.

Readers of the "Journal" are invited to write to W. E. Krum & Co., of Reading, Pa., for a price list of their fragrant Havana and spotted Sumatra cigars. A list of 50 choice brands to select from, at prices within the reach of all, express or postpaid. Reference furnished from every State and Territory in the Union.

Experiment has been recently made in Vienna in order to test the relative resistance, under pressure, of the hardest steel and the hardest stone. Small cubes of corundum and of the finest steel were subjected to the test. The corundum broke under the weight of six tons, but the steel resisted up to forty-two tons. The steel split up with a noise like the report of a gun, breaking into a powder, and sending sparks in every direction, which bored their way into the machine like shot.

An armor plate, 8 ft. by 6 ft. by 6 in. thick, made of nickel steel Harveyized, by Messrs. Vickers, Sons & Co., was tested on board the Nettle recently. The gun used was a 60-in. B. L. gun, the charge of powder 48 pounds, with 100-pound Holtzer projectiles, having a striking velocity of 1,960 foot-seconds. The distance of the gun from the plate was 30 feet. Five rounds were fired, with the result that all the projectiles were broken to fine pieces and greatly splattered on the face of the plate. The greatest penetration was 2 inches, which could be measured exactly, as the face of the plate showed in every case. No cracks were formed, says the "Times," and the plate was accepted as having thoroughly fulfilled all the stipulated conditions.

Irish Officer—Why were you late in barracks last night, Private Atkins?

Private Atkins—Train from London was very late, sir. Officer—Very good. Next time the train's late, take care y' come by an earlier one.

Congressman Shafroth asks that a company of cavalry from Fort Loza be detailed to protect the herd of forty buffalo still left in Lost Park, Col. If some precaution is not taken to protect them against the depredations of pot hunters they will speedily be exterminated.

ALMOST CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Judge Randolph, of Kansas, was hearing a divorce case last fall. The witness was the plaintiff, a white-haired man, broken in health and in spirit, and wearing a bronze button in his lapel. The examination was severe and the session monotonous.

"You say your wife abused you; tell us just how," thundered the attorney.

The witness looked appealingly at the Judge. "Answer the question, sir," was the order from the bench.

"Well, she said I was an old hypocrite to be proud of my war record. She said all the brave men who went to the war were killed, and that only the cowards and deserters lived to come back, and"

"Stop!" commanded the aroused Judge. "This divorce is granted. The court spent four years in that war—and the court came back."—Chicago "Times-Herald."

IS THE TRADITION IN DANGER?

A visitor from South Carolina remarked recently: "There is a tradition in Chester County, in our State, that the body of Gen. Pakenham, who commanded the British troops at the battle of New Orleans in 1815, and who fell in that battle, is buried in Chester County. The story is that the General's body was packed in a cask of rum and sent back to England. On its arrival there it was through mistake not even opened, but shipped again, this time bound for Charleston. Reaching that city, it was sent to a Mr. McMullen, who kept a general stock of groceries, liquors, etc., in Chester County. There a spigot was placed in the barrel and the boys who had returned from the war would congregate around the store, take large potations of the good old Jamaica rum, and tell of their exploits in the war. After the rum was exhausted the head of the cask was knocked out, and, horror of horrors, the body of a man was found therein. The news spread like wildfire, and the boys gathered to inspect the body. Several of them had been to New Orleans and had seen Gen. Pakenham, and at once identified it as being no less a body than that of the General. The body was inclosed in a coffin and buried near the store. A Mr. Austin now owns the property. He lives a few miles from Rossville, Chester County. Until recently there was still living some of those who helped to drink the rum and who identified the body. What does history say? If Gen. Pakenham is not buried near Rossville, where is he buried?"

Annual Sales Over 5,000,000 Boxes!

Beecham's Pills

For Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Swelling and Distress after meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Constipation or Constipation, Blisters on the Skin, etc.

The first Dose will give Relief in Twenty Minutes. Every sufferer will acknowledge them to be a

Wonderful Medicine!

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Disordered Liver, they act like magic, arousing with the Resuscitation of Health the whole physical energies of the human frame, and are positively

Without a Rival!

They quickly restore females to complete health, because they promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system. 25 cts. at Drug Stores or post-paid on receipt of price. Address, B. F. ALLEN CO., 368 Canal St., New York. Book Free upon application.

BEAUTIFUL SKIN

Soft, White Hands with Shapely Nails, Luxuriant Hair with Clean, Wholesome Scalp, produced by CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest, for toilet, bath, and nursery. The only preventive of inflammation and clogging of the Pores.

Cuticura

SOAP is sold throughout the world. FORTY DROPS AND CHAM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "How to Purify and Beautify the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," mailed free.

BABY HUMORS Itching and scaly, instantly relieved by CUTICURA REMEDY.

FRANCIS O'NEILL

Manufacturer and Importer of

Ladies', Children's and Gentlemen's SHOES AND BOOTS,

1172 and 1174 Broadway, New York.

It has been our desire for a long time, to secure a goodly share of the ARMY and NAVY trade, and we beg you to give us an opportunity to please you, and we are assured of success. Our goods are all first class and only first class, consequently our prices may be a little higher than in other stores, but experience has taught our customers that the excessive durability of the shoes, far exceed the difference in cost. We ask you to inquire for our catalogue, and inspect the latest styles.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS

Nos. 303, 404, 170, 604 E. F., 601 E. F.

And other styles to suit all hands.

THE MOST PERFECT OF PENS.

"CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY.

DISTILLED AND BOTTLED BY

HIRAM WALKER & SONS, Limited, Walkerville, Canada.

The age and genuineness of this whisky are guaranteed by the Excise Department of the Canadian Government by an official stamp over the capsule of every bottle.

PATENT BINDERS

FOR FILING THE

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

By mail, post-paid, \$1.25. Delivered at office, \$1.

93-101 Nassau St., New York.

The Old Reliable Sweet Caporal CIGARETTE

Has Stood the Test of Time.

More Sold Than All Other Brands Combined.

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

KINNEY BROS., THE AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., Successor, MANUFACTURER.

HOTELS.

EBBITT HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C. ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS. H. E. BURCH, Manager.

Windsor Hotel 5th Ave. 46th & 47th Sts., New York American and European Plan. Special rates to the Army and Navy. WARREN F. L'LAND, Proprietor.

GRAND HOTEL, BROADWAY, cor. 31st St., NEW YORK. European Plan. Newly refurnished and replumbed. Army and Navy headquarters. Special rates to the service. WM. G. LELAND.

MANSION HOUSE, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS. (Directly opposite Wall St., New York.) Select family and transient Hotel. Enlarged and remodeled; newly furnished; elegant large rooms, single or en suite; with private bath; very reasonable rates. J. O. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

Hotel Lafayette, Broad and Chestnut Streets. PHILADELPHIA.

Cable address: "Lafayette." Long Distance Telephone, 6217. 350 Rooms, \$2.00 a day and upwards. Famous Cuisine—Perfect Service. For years the Lafayette has been famous as one of the leading hotels in America, and has always been honored with the patronage of the Army and Navy. To meet the demands of its patrons and the public, Hotel Lafayette is now conducted on the European Plan exclusively.

INNOVATIONS: The Special Breakfast Card. The Table d'Hôte Luncheon. The Table d'Hôte Dinner. The "After The Theatre Specialties."

Contiguous to the Theatres, Courts and principal shops; three minutes walk from Railway Stations. It is beyond dispute that the location of this superior hotel is not merely unsurpassed but unequalled.

HOTEL ST. GEORGE, Clark and Hicks Sts., BROOKLYN HEIGHTS. Army and Navy Headquarters. Special Rates. Capt. WM. TUMBLIDGE, Prop.

PALMER HOUSE, CHICAGO. 750 ROOMS.

American Plan, \$3.00 per day and upwards. European Plan, \$1.00 per day and upwards.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL, Broadway and 42d Street, New York. Special rates to Army Officers. Fire-proof addition. N. B. BARRY, Prop.

PARK AVENUE HOTEL ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF. 4th Ave. 32d to 33d Sts., New York. American Plan \$3.50 per day and upwards. European Plan \$1.00 per day and upwards. Army and Navy Headquarters. Wm. H. Earle, Proprietor.

The Club Cocktails

Manhattan, Martini, Whiskey, Holland Gin, Tom Gin, Vermouth, and York.

For the Yacht.

For the Sea Shore.

For the Mountains.

For the Fishing Party.

For the Camping Party.

For the Summer Hotel.

No Pleasure Party complete without them.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

39 Broadway, New York. Hartford, Conn. And 20 Piccadilly, W., London, England.

Military Cycling IN THE Rocky Mountains.

A. G. Spalding & Bros., NEW YORK CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA WASHINGTON

CARMEL SOAP

MADE OF PURE OLIVE OIL.

For NURSERY, TOILET, AND BATH.



A mission society at Haifa, Mt. Carmel, Palestine, make for their support and send to this country.

CARMEL SOAP. It is made from the sweet olive oil so plentiful in that country, and is an absolutely safe soap for toilet and nursery, at moderate price. Sold by druggists and grocers. Imported by A. Klipstein & Co., New York.

HIGHEST AWARDS. WORLD'S FAIR, 1893.

FRANK MILLERS

HARNESS DRESSING



Unequalled for use on MILITARY EQUIPMENT. SADDLES, HARNESS, Etc. Gives a beautiful finish, will not peel, smut or crack by handling. Sold everywhere. THE FRANK MILLER CO. 249 and 351 W. 26th St., NEW YORK CITY

New England Mutual LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Post Office Square, Boston, Mass.

Officers of the Army and Navy insured without extra premium except when engaged in actual warfare. An extra premium not paid at the assumption of the war risk does not invalidate the policy, but simply becomes a lien upon it.

Liberty of residence and travel, on service in all countries, at all seasons of the year, without extra charge.

Every policy has endorsed thereon the cash surrender and paid up insurance values to which the insured is entitled by the Massachusetts statute.

All forms of Life and Endowment policies issued. Annual Cash distributions are paid upon all policies.

Pamphlets, rates and values for any age sent on application to the Company's Office.

BENJ. F. STEVENS, President. ALFRED D. FOSTER, Vice-Pres. S. F. TRULL, Secretary. WM. B. TURNER, Asst. Secretary.

THOMAS C. ORNDORFF, GOVERNMENT CONTRACTOR, 51 Union St., Worcester, Mass. SOLE MANUFACTURER OF THE



MILLS WOVEN CARTRIDGE BELT, Adopted by the United States Army, Navy and the National Guard.

STATIONS OF REVENUE CUTTERS.

(All officers are requested to send in any items of interest to the service. Stations and mail addresses are given under respective vessels.)

BOUTWELL, Capt. W. F. Kilgore, 2 guns. Savannah, Ga.
BEAR, Capt. Francis Tuttle, 4 guns. On cruise to Bering Sea. Address care Department.
CALUMET, 1st Lieut. W. H. Cushing, Chicago, Ill. On anchorage duty.
CHANDLER, 1st Lieut. A. Buhner, 4 guns. New York Harbor. Harbor duty.
CHASE, Cadet Practice Ship (bark), 7 guns. Capt. O. C. Hamlet. En route to Baltimore, Md. Address Baltimore, Md.
COLEFAX, Capt. W. D. Roath, 3 guns. Headquarters at Charleston, S. C.
COORWIN, Capt. W. J. Herring in charge, 3 guns. En route to Seattle, Wash. Address care Department.
DEXTER, Capt. C. A. Abbey, 2 guns. Headquarters at New Bedford, Mass.
DALLAS, Capt. Jas. H. Rogers, 4 guns. Headquarters at Boston, Mass.
FORWARD, Capt. H. B. Rogers, commanding, 2 guns. At Key West, Fla., temporarily.
FESSENDEN, Capt. D. B. Hodgson, 4 guns. Headquarters at Detroit, Mich.
GALVESTON, Capt. John Dennett, 3 guns. Headquarters at Galveston, Tex.
GRANT, Capt. F. M. Munger, 4 guns. Seattle, Wash. Address care Department.
"GOLDEN GATE", 1st Lieut. J. B. Butt. Harbor duty. San Francisco, Cal.
GUTHRIE, 1st Lieut. John W. Howison. Harbor duty at Baltimore, Md.
HAMILTON, Capt. J. C. Mitchell, 1 gun. Headquarters at Philadelphia, Pa.
HAMLIN, 1st Lieut. W. C. DeHart. Harbor duty, Boston, Mass.
HUDSON, 1st Lieut. C. H. McLellan. Harbor duty, New York City.

JOHNSON, Capt. A. B. Davis, 2 guns. Headquarters at Milwaukee, Wis. Temporarily at Cleveland, Ohio.
McLANE, 1st Lieut. Wm. E. Reynolds, in command, 2 guns. Headquarters at Key West, Fla.
MANHATTAN, 1st Lieut. Geo. B. McConnell. Anchorage duty N. Y. Harbor.
MORRILL, Capt. H. D. Smith, 1 gun. Headquarters at Wilmington, N. C.
PERRY, Capt. M. L. Phillips, 2 guns. Seattle, Wash. Address care Department.
PENROSE (Launch), 1st Asst. Engr. N. E. Cutchin in charge. Harbor duty Pensacola, Fla.
RUSH, Capt. W. H. Roberts, 3 guns. Seattle, Wash. Address care Department.
SPERRY (sloop), 1st Lieut. W. A. Felling. Duty in connection with Life-Saving Service at Patchogue, N. Y.
SEWARD, Capt. H. T. Blake, commanding; 1 gun. Headquarters at Shilohsboro, Miss. Address Bay St. Louis, Miss.
SMITH, 1st Lieut. E. C. Chaytor, Harbor duty, New Orleans, La.
TYBEE (Launch), 1st Asst. Engr. G. B. Maher, in charge. On harbor duty at Savannah, Ga.
WINDOM, Capt. S. E. Maguire, 2 guns. Headquarters, Baltimore, Md.
WASHINGTON, 1st Lieut. O. S. Willey. Harbor duty, Philadelphia, Pa.
WOODBURY, Capt. W. H. Hand, 4 guns. Headquarters, Portland, Me.
WINONA, Capt. G. H. Gooding, 1 gun. Headquarters at Newbern, N. C. Temporarily performing patrol duty on Florida coast. Address Key West, Fla.

THE REASON WHY.

Corporal (to recruit)—Why is the blade of the saber curved?
 The Recruit (tentatively) To give more force to the blow!
 Corporal—Nonsense. It is curved so as to fit the scabbard. If it were straight how could you get it into a crooked scabbard, blockhead?—Fliegende Blätter.

HINTS ON TRAINING A DOG.

So many of our readers own dogs that we publish this bit of information from "Harper's Round Table" for their benefit:

The first thing to be taught is obedience—to come in when called. Get a strong cord line and fasten one end to the pup's collar, holding the other in the hand. Then call him, and enforce the call with a sharp twitch. Do not yank him, and do not raise your voice or be violent in any way. The chances are that, feeling the cord for the first time, he will struggle violently to escape. If so, sit or stand perfectly still until he is tired and stops, then call him again, enforcing the order as before, the idea being to teach him what the words mean, and, of course, no punishment is possible until the order is perfectly understood and willfully disobeyed.

When he finally comes to you pet him, make much of him, make him think that he has done a very clever thing by coming. It is not a bad plan to have something which he will like to eat in your pocket with which to reward him when he obeys. Continue this course, first dropping the check cord, and after a while removing it, until he answers the call instantly; then begin gradually to substitute the whistle for the voice, at first whistling and speaking, and then dropping the voice altogether.

You should never use your voice when in the fields to call your dog. In the first place, it is very annoying to your companion to be forced to listen to the noise you will make when the dog is any distance away, but the most important reason is that all game-birds hate the sound of the voice as they hate nothing else, and when they hear it get restless, and will not lie well.

The next step is to teach the dog to lie down when spoken to, and the conventional order is "Down charge," or "Charge." I use the word "Drop" as being simpler, but that is absolutely unimportant, the only needful thing being to use only one order and not to change it, as changing only confuses the dog.—Harper's Round Table.

A sergeant in a volunteer corps, being doubtful whether he had distributed rifles to all the men, called out: "All you that are without arms hold up your hands!"



HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL TABLETS

THE use of such permanent records is increasing greatly. Our Illustrated Hand-book shows many designs in Bronze, Brass, Marble and Stone. Sent free upon request.

The "PUTNAM" Naval Memorial Chapel, Annapolis, Md. J. & R. LAMB. 59 Carmine Street, NEW YORK.

(THE ONLY AUTHORIZED TACTICS.)

EVERY STUDENT of the DRILL REGULATIONS

Should have a copy of the SPECIAL EDITION of the Infantry Drill, containing the Interpretations of the Drill.

By LIEUT. JOHN T. FRENCH, JR., 4TH ART., U. S. A., RECORDEE OF THE TACTICAL BOARD. Price 50 Cents, bound in bristol board; bound in leather, \$1.00.

DRILL REGULATIONS

INFANTRY, bound in bristol board, 30c. CAVALRY, bound in leather, \$1.00. INFANTRY, " " leather, - 75c. ARTILLERY, bound in leather, \$1.00.

Manual of Guard Duty.

Approved by the War Department, and containing supplement giving latest modifications of Manual of Guard Duty, ordered by War Department, June 17, 1896. Bound in bristol board, 25c; bound in leather, 50c.

NEW MANUAL OF ARMS.

The War Department has issued and the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has published a new Manual of Arms for the Army in a small pamphlet, uniform with the Drill Regulations. It will be sent by mail prepaid for 10 cents.

THIS BRINGS THE INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS DOWN TO DATE AND FURTHER CHANGE IS IN THE INDEFINITE FUTURE, IF IT COMES AT ALL.

Our extremely low price puts these indispensable hand-books for the soldier within reach of all. Books sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of price.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 93-101 Nassau Street, cor. Fulton, New York.

St. Agnes School.

Under the direction of Bishop Doane. Preparation for all colleges. Special Studies and Courses of College Study. Special advantages in Music and Art. Gymnasium.

MISS ELLEN W. BOYD, Prin., Albany, N. Y.

ACADEMY MT. ST. VINCENT on the Hudson, N. Y. CITY. For Girls. Sisters of Charity. Location beautiful; grounds extensive. Academic and preparatory courses; art, music, languages. Mother Superior.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR LEHIGH AND ANY OTHER UNIVERSITY.

Recommended by the President and all the professors of Lehigh University. References—Genl C. H. Tompkins, U. S. A. and Genl J. C. Tidball, U. S. A. W. Ulrich, Ph. D. Principal, Bethlehem, Pa.

WOODSIDE SEMINARY.

HARTFORD, CONN. City advantages for culture and study. Experienced Teachers. Miss Sara J. Smith, Prin., Hartford, Conn.

SUMMIT, N. J. Kent Place School for Girls. Estate of Chancellor Kent. Special attention to College preparation. Mrs. Sarah Woodman Paul (formerly of Wellesley College), Principal. President of Board of Directors, Hamilton W. Mable, L. H. D.

THE PEEKSKILL MILITARY ACADEMY. 94th Year. Prepares for colleges and government schools. Thorough business course. Open all year. Fall term Sept. 15th. Col. L. H. ORLEMAN, Prin., Peekskill, N. Y.

STEAMSHIPS.

AMERICAN LINE.

THE ONLY TRANS-ATLANTIC LINE SAILING UNDER THE UNITED STATES FLAG. New York and Southampton.

Shortest and most convenient route to London. No transfer by tender. No tidal delays. Close connection at Southampton for Havre and Paris by special fast twin screw Channel steamers.

St. Paul, May 28, 10 A. M.; St. Paul, June 16, 10 A. M.; St. Louis, June 3, 10 A. M.; Berlin, June 19, 10 A. M.; Paris, June 9, 10 A. M.; St. Louis, June 23, 10 A. M.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Bowling Green, New York, 377 Walnut St., Philadelphia 16 La Salle St., Chicago.

Patent Binders

FOR FILING THE

ARMY & NAVY JOURNAL.

By mail, postpaid, \$1.25
 Delivered at office, \$1.00

93-101 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

"A perfect type of the highest order of excellence in manufacture."

Walter Baker & Co's

Breakfast Cocoa
 Absolutely Pure. Delicious. Nutritious.

COSTS LESS THAN ONE CENT A CUP

Be sure that you get the genuine article, made at

DORCHESTER, MASS.,

By WALTER BAKER & CO., Ltd.

Established 1780.

TWO DISTINGUISHING



THE NAME-PLATE THE FORK CROWN
 Pope Mfg. Co. HARTFORD, CONN.
 Catalogue free from dealers; by mail for one 2-cent stamp.

NORTON & CO.

BANKERS,

Wheeling, W. Va.

LOANS NEGOTIATED. Correspondence Solicited with Officers of the Army and Navy.

"Buy China and Glass Right"

HIGGINS & SEITER

FINE CHINA RICH CUT GLASS.

GLASS SETS.



We now offer for the first time our new and exclusive yet inexpensive pattern in glass. Etched Fleur-de-Lis design, with fancy etched border. 60 pieces as above. \$7.60

A complete line of this glass is in stock, and sold in any quantity desired. Intending purchasers cannot afford to be without our large illustrated Catalogue No. 77. Costs you nothing, and may save you time and money. Shall we send it to you?

50-54 West 22d St., New York 170 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.

TOP-O-CAN BRAND. DIAMOND CREAMERY BUTTER. packed at the creamery in hermetically sealed tins for Army and Navy use. HIGHEST AWARDS 11 MEDALS. JAMES MOORE, Jr., Agent. 45 Water Street, New York City, N. Y.

WALTER EARLE, (Successor to John Earle & Co.) ARMY AND NAVY TAILOR, ESTABLISHED 1827. Removed to No. 311 Tremont Building, (Site of old Tremont House.) BOSTON, MASS.

H. G. PURINTON, MILITARY TAILOR, Diploma and Medal World's Columbian Exposition. SAMPLES AND SELF MEASUREMENT BLANKS. 77 JACKSON ST., CHICAGO.

F. J. HEIBERGER, Army and Navy Merchant Tailor, 15th STREET, opp. U. S. TREASURY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

HOISTING ENGINES

Of any size and style adapted for all kinds of work. Send for Catalogue.

J. S. MUNDY, Newark, N. J.

REMOVAL.**HATFIELD & SONS, Tailors and Importers,**HAVE REMOVED to LARGER and more ELEGANT
apartments at**389 FIFTH AVENUE, N. E. Cor. of 36th St., NEW YORK.****GUN POWDER...****Military Powder of all grades
and Gun Cotton****Smokeless Powder for Shot Guns and Rifles****Sporting, Mining and Blasting Powder****E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO.**
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.**Union Iron Works.**

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE J. L. MOTT IRON WORKS,

84 to 90 Beekman St., New York, and 311 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

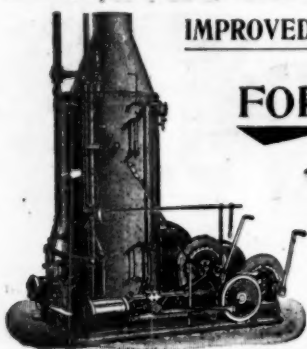
**Best Sanitary Specialties — BATHS, WATER-
CLOSETS, LAVATORIES, Etc.**

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

AMERICAN IMPROVED**McINNES' ANTI-CORROSIVE AND ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITIONS****FOR BOTTOMS OF STEEL AND IRON SHIPS.**In use by all the Principal Lines of European and American Steamers and Steam Yachts. It is the "fastest"
coating for Ships or Yachts.**GEORGE N. CARDINER,**

TELEPHONE CALL, 586 BROAD.

53 South Street, NEW YORK.

**IMPROVED HOISTING ENGINES****FOR****PILE DRIVING, RAILROADS, BRIDGE
BUILDING, COAL HOISTING AND
BUILDING PURPOSES.****OVER 350 SIZES AND STYLES.****Log Hauling by Steam and Suspension Cableways.****Lambert Hoisting Eng. Co.**

SUCCESSORS TO W. A. CROOK & BROS. CO.

117-123 Poinier Street, NEWARK, N. J.

Salesrooms—143 Liberty Street, New York.

**Some Things
Can Be
Beat****But
SEAL
OF
NORTH CAROLINA
Cannot.****SEAL OF
NORTH CAROLINA
PLUG-CUT
SMOKING TOBACCO.****The undisputed leader of Plug-cut Smoking
Tobaccos throughout the world.****The Finest Sun-Cured Tobacco Grown
in North Carolina.**Granville County, North Carolina, is uni-
versally noted for the sweet superior-flav-
ored leaf produced there. When sun-cured
this Tobacco is unsurpassed anywhere in
the world. Tobacco, like liquor, improves
with age, and by storing the sun-cured
Granville County leaf for several years, we
obtain the superior tobacco used in this ce-
lebrated SEAL OF NORTH CAROLINA
PLUG-CUT. It is cut from the plug, and
makes a cool, delicious smoke which will
not bite the tongue.Beware of imitations. The original bears
our firm's name.**MARBURG BROS.,** Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.
The American Tobacco Co., Successor.**RICE & DUVAL,
ARMY AND NAVY TAILORS,**
FASHIONABLE CIVILIAN DRESS.
231 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Opposite the Post Office.**JOHN C. HAAS, Lancaster, Pa.,**
Well known to Army Officers for the past 20 years.
UNIFORMS.**SHANNON, MILLER & CRANE,
MILITARY GOODS.****EQUIPMENTS FOR OFFICERS OF ... NEW REGULATION ARMY CAPS.**
Army, Navy, National Guard, etc. **768 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, one door below 9th St.****BOYLAN M'F'G COMPANY, Ltd.****MILITARY CLOTHIERS,****34 Howard Street, - NEW YORK.****RIDABOCK & CO.**Established
1847.**... MILITARY GOODS,****141 Grand St. (Near Broadway), New York.**

SPECIAL CIRCULAR

HEADQUARTERS OF THE LEADING MILITARY
TAILORS.

No. 5.

BALTIMORE, May 10, 1897.

The contemplated changes in the Uniform regulations will not prevent officers
requiring new Caps, Blouses or Trousers from procuring them, as such changes, if
made, will be simply a modification of the present regulations.

Officers may govern themselves accordingly.

OFFICIAL:

OEHM & CO., Army and Navy Outfitters, Baltimore, Md.**THE WARNOCK UNIFORM COMPANY** 19 and 21 W. 31st St.
NEW YORK.Manufacturing
Contractors of**MILITARY GOODS**

IN ALL THEIR DETAIL.

Particular Attention Given to Orders from Officers of the ARMY, NAVY and NATIONAL
GUARD. Special Low Prices for Uniforming and Equipping MILITARY COMPANIES,
BANDS and COLLEGES. Badges, Flags and Banners.**PENN MUTUAL LIFE****INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.**Our policies embrace features specially adapted to officers of the Army and Navy. Send for
information. No obligation imposed.**Artillery Drill Regulations.**For the government of the Army and for the observance of the Militia of the U. S.
WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, February, 4, 1896.To insure uniformity throughout the Army, all light artillery exercises and maneuvers not embraced in this
system are prohibited, and those herein prescribed will be strictly observed.
DANIEL S. LAMONT, Secretary of War.

Leather Binding, Price \$1.00.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,
91-103 Nassau Street, New York.**The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York.**

RICHARD A. McCURDY, President.

ASSETS, \$234,744,148.42.Officers desiring insurance will please apply for rates and other information to the
nearest Agency of the Company, or to Captain H. R. FREEMAN, Supt. Maritime Dept.,
Company's Building, 32 Liberty Street, New York.

LAFLIN & RAND POWDER CO.

**ALL KINDS
OF MILITARY
SPORTING AND
BLASTING POWDERS**

**GUN COTTON AND
ELECTRICAL
BLASTING
APPARATUS**

SEND FOR CATALOG

BRANCHES
NEW YORK BALTIMORE CHICAGO
PITTSBURGH NEW ORLEANS BUFFALO
NASHVILLE ST. LOUIS POTTSVILLE
DENVER